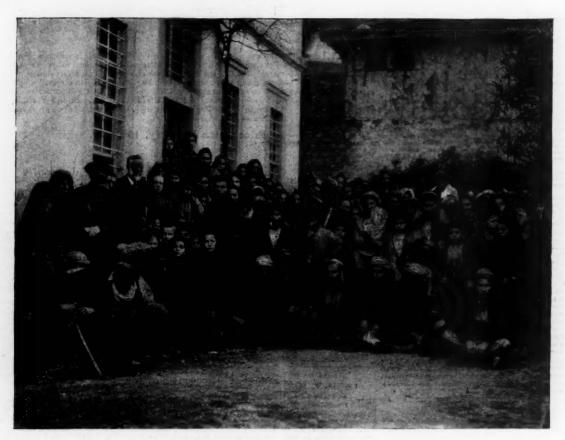


Volume LXXXI

Number 6

# ONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 6 February 1896



ARMENIAN RELIEF WORK AT TREBIZOND.

THE above photograph represents Armenian Christians assembled in front of the mission house on Saturday, Dec. 28, to get their weekly allowance. There are over 5,000 on the missionaries' poor list, each person being allowed one and one-half plasters—equal to six cents—per week. Dr. Parmelee stands uncovered near the window, at his right is Mr. Crawford of Brousa, who is there to aid in the relief work, in front is Miss Chambers and next her, with an open book, Miss Astina, an Armenian lady teacher who keeps the list of the city poor. In front are Dr. Parmelee's little children. The men on the ground are the head men of the different villages who receive supplies for their villages and bring back, the next week, the seal from each householder to show that he has received his portion. Nearly every one in this group is mourning the loss of a father, husband, son or some near relative. One of the missionaries writes: "We get a good many 'God bless you's,' and we pass on the blessings to the dear friends who are working and giving in America."

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The Congregationalist, 1849

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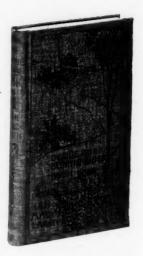
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# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXXI

Boston Thursday 6 February 1896

Number 6

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February is the month of the heroes, the birthday month of Washington and Lincoln. It may be well, therefore, to remind Americans that the great ends attained by both depended upon self restraint and patiencequalities which are often left out of the account in our ideals of heroism. Washington, it has been said, had to fight Congress as well as the British, and often found himself as much hindered by the fault-finding and irresolution of the one as by the military activity of the other. If he had stopped to resent slights, or stooped to labor for his own personal advantage, or refused to work with men whom he disliked, his fame would never have run round the world. And Lincoln, though it must be confessed that he was a master of the arts which have made our civil service a danger and reproach, yet, by his power of self-restraint in trying times and his subordination of the temper and interest of the moment to well-studied plans of permanent attainment, made himself master of the war for the Union. If Washington had thrown up his command in disgust, if Lincoln had been swept away by the popular demand for war with England after the capture of Mason and Slidell, how different the story of the nation might have been. A petty man, jealous and selfseeking, caring more for today's popularity than for great ends of lasting statesmanship, would have made ship wreck of either oppor tunity. The lesson is plain, if they would

only learn it, for the would-be statesmen and patriots of today.

revealed his will that he directed his chosen people to massacre men, women and chil-

That American missionaries should buy slaves would seem to be a positive contradiction of terms. Yet a recent report issued by the New York Colonization Society has a chapter entitled A Missionary Slave Trade. It was written by Prof. O. F. Cook, who has spent much time in investigations in West Africa. He asserts that children are purchased from their parents or others in order to form missionary schools. What becomes of them afterwards depends largely on the missionary who bought them, as no one else has any particular responsibility for them. This method is the easiest in opening a new mission. But Professor Cook says: "Those who have the steadfastness and patience to wait till they can become acquainted with the people and win their confidence have afterwards no difficulty in getting material to work upon." The only mission mentioned against which this charge of buying children is made is Bishop Taylor's, and we hope it can be shown that in his case it does not apply. It is by reprehensible methods of which this is an illustration, adopted by missionaries not responsible to any established organization, that in foreign lands and at home the great work of missions suffers disrepute.

#### MORE LIGHT FROM THE SORIPTURES.

Edward Winslow reported the substance of a saying of John Robinson which has been quoted oftener than any or all his other utterances. "He was very confident the Lord had more truth and light yet to break forth out of his holy Word." Whether or not Robinson expected greater knowledge of God and of his relations with men, or only of the government of churches, may be an open question. But that more truth and light have broken forth and are still to break forth from the Bible concerning the whole range of Christian doctrine and duty is beyond question. It is this confidence that the Holy Scriptures are an exhaustless mine of divine truth in which each generation may dig deeper than its predecessors which keeps them in the supreme place in the library of Christian students.

A correspondent, having noticed in our columns a remark of this nature, asks us to mention specifically doctrines which have undergone change through greater light thrown on them by study of the Scriptures. It would be difficult to specify religious doctrines which have been unaffected by such light. This does not imply a change in the things themselves which we imperfectly comprehend. Astronomers and astronomies are continually changing, but the stars abide the same. Theologians and theologies change, but God and his Word and Christ and the essential features of human nature remain unchanged.

Christians once believed that God was so angry with nations to whom he had not

people to massacre men, women and children as Turks are now massacring Armenians. Such a belief does not now accord with the ideas of the justice and mercy of God which we have learned from the Scriptures. The fathers believed that Jesus Christ gave himself to the devil as a ransom for men whom the devil held captive. Light from the Scriptures has shown us that we have no warrant for believing that the devil has any power to compel such terms from God. Few persons, we think, could now be found who would accept all of excellent John Robinson's own expositions of the Scriptures in his defense of the doctrines propounded by the Synod of Dort, as, for example, his affirmation that Christ did not die for all men, but only for those predestined by God to be saved. Had he lived to this day we are confident that he would have seen new light break forth from the Scriptures. Some of our fathers believed that little children were hateful to God, objects of his wrath till they came to understand him and till he graciously changed their dispositions and character. Jonathan Edwards declared that they "are young vipers and infinitely more hateful than vipers." now recoil from such a doctrine. Light from the Scriptures has shown us that the words of Christ are prompted by the affection of our Almighty Father, "Suffer the little children to come unto me: forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God." Our fathers believed that it was right to hold men, women and children in slavery. Jonathan Edwards vigorously defended the slave trade on the same ground that Moses required the fugitive heathen slave to be detained. Moses Stuart in 1850 defended the principle of American slavery from the Bible, affirming his competency to do so because he had been a diligent student of the Holy Scriptures for forty years. But light from the same Scriptures has shown us that, while they recognize and regulate slavery, they teach principles of human brotherhood which, when fully understood and accepted, abolish slavery. New light from the Bible on itself is constantly rewarding prayerful study. Christians once treated the Scriptures as though any portion of them was in itself, so far as it went, a perfect revelation of God. We have come to see in the books of the Bible a progressive teaching of the character and will of God. The earliest writers of these books had faint and dim conceptions of him. Holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, but prophets spoke far less clearly of God than did his Son, and even the greatest of the apostles whom Christ had taught and commissioned to proclaim him said, "We know in part and we prophesy in part."

We have mentioned here only a few illustrations of doctrines held in the past, which plainly contrast with those now believed. But that the process of changing beliefs is

continually going on is manifest in all Christian literature and in current theological discussions. Our knowledge of Christ contrasts with some views of him held by Christians even within the present century and it has been gloriously enriched and expanded in our own time. Hardly any one from John Robinson to the beginning of the present generation was enough interested in the life of Christ on earth to attempt to write his biography, yet the criticisms of men like Strauss and Renan have roused such study as has led the Christian Church of this century to greater knowledge of Jesus Christ than it ever had before.

We have spoken of change and growth in the knowledge of God's character and will which characterize the whole Christian church. But if any would prefer to confine their investigation to our own denomination, Dr. Walker's Creeds and Platforms of Congregationalism and a collection of church manuals covering only the present century will furnish abundant materials for study. We commend to those interested in this question the discussions at the London Council of 1891 on the present direction of theological thought in Congregational churches.

Whatever John Robinson's epinion may have been, the thought he expressed is the ground of our study of the Bible, the impulse to prayer, the hope which inspires our labors to bring all the followers of Christ into union with one another in him. It is the underlying motive of all Christian schelarship. Ancient records, the exploration of the earth's history in the earth itself, deeper knowledge of mankind, all scientific discoveries shed light on doctrines which express our knowledge of God and of our relations with him. His revelation in the Bible is being ever more clearly interpreted through his revelation in nature, in human conscience and experience. More truth and light are yet to break forth from his Word, correcting our mistakes and enlarging our knowledge of him. Still with the open Book before us we must say, "We know in part, and we prophesy in part; but when that which is perfect is come, that which is in part shall be done away."

#### COLOR-PHOBIA IN NEW ENGLAND.

Two weeks ago it was Hartford, Ct., that suffered disgrace because of color-phobia; last week it was Boston. At Hartford Hampton Institute graduates were refused entertainment at the hotels. Three of Boston's leading hotels refused to have as a guest Rev. Dr. B. W. Arnett, senior bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, a venerable, cultured, Christian gentleman. The clerks informed those who were entertaining Bishop Arnett that rooms were to be had, but on learning that he was a colored man declared that the hotels were full.

Fortunately those who despise such contemptible evasion of statute law and such violation of the spirit of the gospel are not left without ways of expressing their detestation. They can give the viotims of such caste prejudice proof indisputable that there are those in the North who are their Christian brethren and who recognize them as peers and not inferiors. This attitude can be exhibited in words such as those President Clark of the Y. P. S. C. E. uttered at the great rally in Mechanics Hall last week, and by such a greeting as was given

Bishop Arnett when he stepped forward to deliver his address there. Rev. S. M. Crothers of the Unitarian church, Cambridge, when he read of the treatment which Bishop Arnett had suffered, refused to keep an engagement to speak on True American Citizenship at a Unitarian club dinner to be held in one of the offending hotels. The opinion of the Boston Ministers' Meeting is expressed in a resolution printed in another column.

In pleasant contrast with this lamentable incident in Boston is the decision of the highest authorities of Chicago's schools to persist in employing colored teachers if they are competent, notwithstanding the protests of parents of white pupils, who object to having their children taught by Negroes; and the farewell message of Governor Stone of Mississippi, in which he goes out of his way to tell his fellow-citizens that.

Although Tougaloo University is not a State institution, I desire, in its behalf, to convey to you in this parting message a word of warm and sincere commendation. No school in the South is conducted upon higher principles, and its good effects are felt throughout the State. By way of recognition of its great merit, and for the high esteem in which the principal is held in the community, the board of visitors has been continued from term to term, and I recommend that a board be appointed by the governor for the next biennial term.

Such words bring a glow of pride to the officials and constituents of the A. M. A., and they reveal the drift of the best thought of the New South. But while this prejudice against the Negro remains so offensively prominent in our New England cities, we may well be guarded in our condemnation of the same prejudice in the Southern States, as though it were confined to that section.

#### PILGRIM FURNISHINGS.

Life and death move in strangely close companionship, as the black hollow succeeds the gleaming crest of the wave. Moses climbs the hight to see the land which he has labored toward for a whole long lifetime, only to hear the words of blessing and of judgment, "I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither." Simeon and Anna see the king, as the shepherds and the wise men saw him, and then pass out of It was so of old. It is so today. Men call it fate or judgment, but in a wiser reading it is God's comment upon the value which we put upon the earth and the estimate which we make of our own personal importance. Moses for Egypt and the wilderness, Joshua for the conquest, a new leader for the new times that come-this is God's law.

This law of life and death, which men have turned into the proverbial saying that "death loves a shining mark," has had a fresh illustration recently in the death of the English artist, the new Lord Frederick Leighton. Here was a man who had made himself a splendid name. He was the accepted type of England's national art achievement, president of its Royal Academy, honored in society, just raised to the ranks of the nobility. On one page of the newspaper we read an account of him at the reception of the academy, congratulated by every one upon his new honors "until he must have been weary with handshaking," distinguished, courteous, "the ideal peer." Then follows a description of the house which he had made beautiful for

continually going on is manifest in all Bishop Arnett when he stepped forward to Christian literature and in current theological discussions. Our knowledge of Christ contrasts with some views of him held by Christians even within the present century Arnett had suffered, refused to keep an enture the list of the Unitarian church, Cambridge, the first of the Unitarian church, Cambridge, and meant to leave as a residence for his official successors; of his greeting to his friends, and their inspection of his treasures with some views of him held by when he read of the treatment which Bishop are the supplied forward to himself, and meant to leave as a residence for his official successors; of his greeting to his friends, and their inspection of his friends, and their inspection of

The lesson is common, but it can never become commonplace so long as death walks about the earth and treasures of our gathering remain while the soul flies. It is not the lesson of the worthlessness of the beauty and enjoyment of the earth, but of their subordination. They are but pilgrim furnishings. While we enjoy them it must be with girded loins and ready heart, as those whose permanent possessions are beyond. The love of God and the glad confidence in his loving care for us at once highten our pleasure in the earth and make us ready to leave it when the hour of our departure comes.

#### THE ETHIOS OF OHUROH ENTER-TAINMENTS.

Every one recognizes that the church has a social side, and that its ministry in the world must include a recognition and satisfaction of the needs of fellowship in the congregation. Each body of believers is an organic whole with interrelated and mutually dependent parts-not a mere sandheap of particles whose contact is wholly mechanical. It happens, however, that while this need is fully recognized in our Congregational churches, the tradition of the older church life does not supply accepted and unquestioned forms for its satisfaction, and it is often complicated by considerations of financial gain, much needed for church work, but offering constant temptation to a letting down of dignity and a letting in of worldliness. It so happens that attention has been directed to these abuses by a recent article in the Forum by Rev. William B. Hale, and we take the opportunity of the aroused interest in the subject to consider the matter a little more fully. Of Mr. Hale's peculiar talent for abuse of the brethren by misrepresentation and misproportion we have already spoken, and we may dismiss him altogether from the discussion.

At every point of its activity the church is bound by the law of witness bearing. It is free, but it is to be judged by the law of liberty, and its mission in the world is to commend its Lord and the life which his disciples are called upon to lead. This it can do by uprightness, by sympathy, and most readily of all, perhaps, to the superficial observation of the world, by cheerfulness. It is a good life which we follow and it brings good tidings with it to the world, and these should be witnessed by a cheerful face and cordial manner. Gloom is testimony against the Master, but it is well to remember that it does not follow that gavety is testimony on his side.

It is self-evident that our church sociability must be popular in its methods—for that is only saying that it must be effective as sociability. In one sense this is the first thing to be considered, but it can by no means be the only thing. The law of popularity must be joined with an unvarying law of propriety. "He who lifts must be high," and the world of taste and sentiment should never be called upon to look down to discover where the church stands. Public opinion is to be restrained, as well as molded, by our Christian thinking, and what the church does and admits in its own

efforts to minister to the social nature of its in the name of humanity and Christian civimembers ought to be well above the lowest point allowed by the social conventions of the community. The thought of Christ's presence, who is always with his people, ought to guard this point and insure that dignity of bearing in enjoyment as well as worship which alone can hold the respect of the world.

On the other hand, there are diversities of opinion among us, both in different localities and within the limits of single churches, and compromise is as essential here as in any other part of common life. Conservatism must not be too much disturbed by the breaking of its conventions, and liberalism must not be too eager to have its way. If all deliberations were of the apostle's fashion of the Christian walk, "in all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, forbearing one another in love; giving diligence to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace," there would be little trouble on this score.

The real stress of the question comes, however, when it is attempted to combine social and financial ends, and when the eyes which look to profit overlook the dignity and honesty which best become the church. That church is wise which raises the money which it needs by the direct contributions of its congregation. The larger part of its social temptations are eliminated, and it is free to regard those who come to its gatherings as guests who are to be entertained and helped, rather than as customers to whom it must give at least enough in return so that they shall not go away grumbling that they have not had their money's worth. But if the needs of the church and the usage of the community do not warrant this step toward freedom, the canon of strict honesty must be joined to those of testimony and propriety in all social decisions for which the church can be held responsible.

#### RUSSIA IN TURKEY.

The responsibility for the Armenian massacres, the most cruel in all Christian history, rests chiefly on England, and its weight is not lessened by Lord Salisbury's speech last week at a meeting of Nonconformist Unionists in London. But no one familiar with the facts has any doubt that England would have put an end to these atrocities if Russia had not hindered her. For many months before the massacres of Sassoun and Moush an Armenian revolutionary society was active in fomenting disturbances. It was small in numbers, but it was especially busy in raising funds and discussing its plans among Armenians in the United States. Russian agents were among them, and it was believed by those best informed in Turkish political affairs that Russian influence was prominent in that society. Such provocation as gave any color of excuse for the attacks on Armenians came from that society. Its plans have been fulfilled as made known by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin in our issue of Dec. 28, 1893. He quoted a statement of a defender of the revolutionists as follows: "These Huntchagist bands, organized all over the empire, will watch their opportunities to kill Turks and Kurds, set fire to their villages and then make their escape into the mountains. The enraged Moslems will then rise and fall upon the defenseless Armenians and slaughter them with such barbarities that Russia will enter

lization and take possession." Feb. 8, 1894, we published a communication from Rev. Dr. Barnum of Harpoot, showing how the movements of this society were dreaded by Armenians, and how nearly unanimous was their repudiation of its schemes. Its success could hardly have been possible without Russian influence and money.

To discerning eyes the hand of Russia appears in every movement in Turkey which has attracted the world's attention during the last fifteen months. These horrible atrocities have been managed with consummate system and skill. Moslems hate Greek Christians as much as Armenians. But Russia has absolutely protected the Greeks. Living side by side with Armenians, their homes, business and churches have been unmolested. As the facts come slowly to light, it is found that mobs have broken forth at well understood signals. have been effectively checked whenever they attempted to pass beyond certain boundaries, have been kept to limits of selected work and have stopped when signals were given. Whenever the other Powers have approached decisive action, Russia has blocked their way. She wants the territory where the chief disturbances have occurred, but she wants absolute authority in it and she does not want in it the spirit which has kept the independence of Bulgaria. She is willing to have those who might foster the national spirit in Armenia put out of the way and she prefers to have the odium of that work rest on Turkey.

That work is now well advanced. England has been alienated from the other Powers, or her influence with them has been weakened. The time has come for Russia to develop her plans more openly, and the understanding which she long has had with the sultan is allowed to become known as a quasi alliance. Nobody doubts that Russia is master and Turkey the serv-

We may now expect that after a time the massacres will cease. What may be left of Armenia will again have under Russia the peace of which she has been robbed by Russia's servant. But will the world be better off because of the peace thus gained? Russia is nominally Christian, but she is as barbarous and implacable as Turkey. Her statesmanship is gaining remarkable triumphs in Europe and Asia. But her victories are ominous for the world's religious advancement and political freedom.

The great conflict which impends, in which enlightened Christianity must join battle with Old World nationalities and religions, may by these recent movements be for a short time postponed, but it is surely coming, and Russia is not arrayed on the side of freedon and enlightenment.

#### THE FELLOWSHIP OF BELIEVERS.

So long as human nature, even when consecrated, continues to be what it is, and that doubtless will be while the world endures, everybody will have, and will indulge, personal preferences. We like some people better than others and cannot help it, even did we wish to. It is not to be excted therefore that the fellowship of Christians ever will cause us to be equally attached to all Christians. But there is a real, practical meaning to Christian fellowship, nevertheless.

It grows out of common interests and

helps to promote them, and they are our highest, holiest interests. They concern not merely our property and our most important worldly affairs, nor even our intellectual development, but also the prosperity of our souls. True Christian fellowship makes itself felt in every department of life. It does not abolish social distinctions, but it robs them of injustice and bitterness and even renders them helpful.

The nearer men and women approach Jesus Christ, the nearer they approach one another. They find more in each other to be respected and liked. They learn to see life from one another's points of view, which begets sympathy and promotes good will. The more that Christ's spirit fills any heart, the more the aims and interests which are merely those of this world grow to seem unimportant compared with those which have to do with the higher and eternal world as well as with this.

The strength of the church depends largely upon the sincerity and efficiency of the fellowship of its members. Every one of them is inspired by it, even the youngest, the feeblest, the most ignorant. And if it be a true church of God, one in which the rich and the poor, the wise and the uncultured, the social leaders and the obscure, all meet together on the same footing, recognizing their common bond of union in Christ, and not allowing any worldly conditions to keep heart from quickening heart; if it be a church, the knowledge of which leads observers to say, "See how those Christians love one another"; its fellowship will be a mighty power to stimulate the devout, to uphold the weak, to save the tempted and even the fallen, and to win to Christ the skep-

#### THE WEEK IN REVIEW.

The Decay of the Senate.

The vulgar speech of Senator Tillman of South Carolina in the United States Senate last week, attacking the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and his fellow-senators who were not Populists, in the most virulent and coarse way, deserved rebuke from the presiding officer or from some of his colleagues. Such resolute action would have redeemed, somewhat, the waning reputation of the Senate for dignity and patriotism. Justly or unjustly, we think justly, public respect for the Senate is lessening, and every speech like that of Senator Tillman, every wrangle and compromise such as the one that passed the Wilson-Gorman Tariff Bill, every vote like that of Feb. 1, when Senator Jones's Free Coinage Silver Bill, by a vote of forty-two to thirty-five, was substituted for the House Bond Bill, increases the suspicion and disrespect. Personal and sectional interests seem to count for more than the national weal. The gravest problems are approached and settled in such a way as to gain partisan capital if possible.

The United States and Cuba.

The majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported to the Senate last week the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the present deplorable war in the island of Cuba has reached a magnitude that concerns all civilized nations, to the extent that it should be conducted, if unhappily it is longer to continue, on those principles and laws of warfare that are acknowledged to be obligatory upon civilized nations when engaged in oven hose continue, on those principles and laws of warfare that are acknowledged to be obligatory upon civilized nations when engaged in oven hose civilized nations when engaged in open hos-tilities, including the treatment of captives

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who are enlisted in either army; due respect to cartels for exchange of prisoners and for other military purposes; truces and flags of truce; the provision of proper hospitals and

truce; the provision of proper hospitals and hospital supplies and services to the sick and wounded of either army. Be it further Resolved, That this representation of the views and opinions of Congress be sent to the President; and if he concurs therein, that he will in a friendly spirit use the good offices of this Government to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the armies with which it is engaged in war the rights of belligerents as the same are recognized under the laws of nations.

Spain has everything to gain and nothing to lose by carrying on the contest in Cuba in accordance with the methods of warnot those of massacre. So long as she hesitates in recognizing the rebels as belligerents she incurs responsibility for all damage done to the property of foreign residents in Cuba and her liabilities now on this score must be enormous. With credit almost exhausted in Europe, with the certainty that if this rebellion fails another will soon develop, it would seem to be folly for Spain to continue longer the present method of dealing with Cuba. Even now Congress is nearly, if not altogether, ready to recognize the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents, and atrocities on the part of General Campos's successor may impel both Congress and the Executive to act in a decisive way. We may be too far from Armenia to help her, and it may be inexpedient for us to begin to interfere with European politics as they affect Europe and Asia, but Cuba is a part of America, and Cubans struggling for liberty are not to be slaughtered save in fair conflict.

The United States and the Armenian Atrocities. "If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the Old World, and a subject for our non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe Doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government" was President Cleveland's re-statement, in his famous Dec. 17 message to Congress, of our historic policy of non-intervention in European affairs. It is said that because of this very recent re-affirmation of our position and its use as the basis for an argument why we resent European interference with affairs on this continent, the President is reluctant to obey the instructions of Congress when it ordered that its resolutions be transmitted to the European Powers signing the Treaty of Berlin. The Secretary of State is said to be sounding the Powers to see how they will receive such comment by our national legislature on their shortcomings. Some of the best authorities on international law and statecraft in the country do not hesitate to affirm that Congress erred in pressing its declaration upon the Powers. They hold that the moral weight of the opinion would have been quite as effective without the clause ordering the verdict to be brought formally to the attention of the Powers, and our technical position would have been kept much stronger.

But the resolutions of Congress are only the restrained expression of popular feeling, which is surging in the soul of every lover of liberty and humanity, and dominated by such feeling men care little for traditions or the conventionalities of diplomacy. An Iowa congressman was chaffed last week because he ventured to speak in favor of giving the Turkish minister his passports, but here come sixty or more bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country and they go right to the mark in their petition to President Cleveland saying:

We feel profoundly that our nation should cease to recognize the Turkish Government as a civilized Power so long as its barbarous treatment of the Armenians continues, and that it should bring every influence to bear upon the civilized nations of Europe which may cause them to present a united front in demanding that such atrocities cease at once and forever.

#### The United States and Turkey.

In the debate in the House of Representatives it was affirmed by those supposed to be in the confidence of Secretary Olney that Turkey had consented to grant exequaturs to the consuls we appointed and sent out to the interior of Turkev last year, but who got no farther than Constantinople for lack of recognition by the Porte. It also was serted in the same debate that Turkey had agreed to satisfy the demands of the United States for reparation for the damage done to the property of Americans almost exclusively that of the American Board and its servants. This is good news if true, but what does it amount to if, after the exequaturs are issued, protection for the consuls while they are traveling inland is denied? Of what avail a pledge to make restoration? It is hard cash and permits to rebuild buildings immediately that are needed.

#### Great Britain Deserts Armenia and Repudiates

Treaties. Bismarck once described Lord Salisbury as being a "lath painted black to look like iron." There have been times when this character analysis seemed to be unjust. The present is a time when it fits exactly. Never did a prime minister of Great Britain make a more pusillanimous, craven, ignoble, lamentable declaration respecting British foreign policy than that made by Lord Salisbury in addressing the London Nonconformists on Jan. 31. We are told by cable that they cheered him. We prefer to believe that they hissed him. If they did not then they are not the Christian patriots we take them for. Liberals and Unionists denounce the speech. Tory journals scarcely know what to say of it, and a storm of wrath has been generated that will break as soon as Parliament opens. Distrust of Lord Salisbury's management of all of Britain's foreign interests must follow such a confession of weakness in Constantinople, and British foes on the Continent will take courage. Lord Salisbury is condemned for what he did not say as well as for what he did. He did not say that the British Foreign Office was laboring for a peaceable and honorable solution of the dispute with Venezuela and the United States. He contented himself with the statement that Great Britain had no opposition to the Monroe Doctrine as interpreted by Monroe, Hon. John Morley, in a speech earlier in the week, reflected the average Englishman's position better when he said that the Foreign Office had blundered lamentably in refusing to arbitrate with Venezuela. Lord Salisbury discussed the affair in the Transvaal as if it were a comparatively trivial affair, to be settled along lines of state policy and not those of principle. As for Armenia, Turkey and British treaty obligations, he denied that Great Britain by the Treaty of Berlin was bound to maintain or restore order in any Turkish provinces save by the use of moral suasion, and declared that, as that had failed, to enter upon war was not its duty. The atrocities he ascribes to the passions of race and

creed. The sultan has had no share in causing the massacres, and his authority is the only possible means of restoring order, the return of which Lord Salisbury detects, and yet as late as Dec. 28 3,500 Armenians were killed at Oorfa.

No wonder the London Daily News, commenting upon this speech, says:

The little monster who gloats in Constantinople over the butcheries and worse than butcheries which he orders and rewards will receive this announcement as glad tidings of great joy. It will come as a last message of death, misery and despair to those Armenians who have not yet suffered death by torture for worshiping Christ. Unless we are much mistaken, it will be read with inexpressible shame and disgust by thousands of decent men and women in England.... What Lord Salisbury says is not true. It is expressible shame and disgust by thousands of decent men and women in England... What Lord Salisbury says is not true. It is a hideous and ignoble distortion of the truth. This country is bound, as one of the great Powers, by the treaty of Berlin and by her own special agreement with Turkey, commonly called the Cyprus Convention, besides, to protect the Armenians and to guarantee their security against Circassians and Kurds. Lord Salisbury's speech will be considered by the sultan as a definite recantation of all the warnings which the prime minister had previously addressed to him and an apology for uttering them.

A Permanent Angle-American Court of Arbitra-

#### A Permanent Anglo-American Court of Arbitra-

At a conference held at Sion College, London, Jan. 14, the Bishop of Durham, Dean Farrar and Canon Wilberforce, representing the Anglican Church, Cardinal Vaughan of the Roman Catholic fold, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, president of the Free Church Congress, Dr. John Clifford, president of the London Nonconformist Council, Rev. Dr. Matthews, secretary of the Alliance of Presbyterian Churches, Rev. Dr. John Brown of the Congregational Union, Dr. Adler, the chief rabbi, Lady Henry Somerset, president of the W. C. T. U., Mr. W. T. Stead and others of like quality met to further the cause of human brotherhood by setting on foot a movement intended to create a permanent court of arbitration for Anglo-American disputes. They signed a declaration expressing their deep conviction that "all English-speaking peoples, united by race, language and religion, should regard war as the one absolutely intolerable mode of settling the various differences of the Anglo-American family"; that "any appeal to the arbitrament of the sword in disputes between English-speaking nations is reprehended by the conscience of the race," and, that, therefore, "without expressing any opinion upon pending controversies which may be regarded as subjudice, they hoped that the British Government would recognize that the present is a fit occasion for giving effect to the resolutions in favor of arbitration passed by the House of Commons and by the United States Congress." They determined to proceed to secure signatures to the declaration-the essence of which we have given-from as many of the influential citizens of Great Britain as possible, to hold meetings and special services throughout Great Britain, to enlist the press in behalf of the movement and to present the declaration when signed to the British Government. Ere long prominent citizens of this country and lovers of peace will be called upon to co-operate in this movement along similar lines, and it seems hardly necessary for us to say anything inciting all Christian patriots to co-operate heartily when the opportunity comes.

#### Professor Rontgen's "Cathode Rays."

We are evidently a long way yet from full knowledge of the wonderful world in which God has placed us. Added to recent advances of knowledge are further discoveries

about light announced by the German Professor Rontgen and verified by other chemists of Europe and America. The power of photographing substances through a hindering medium, which is the essence of the discovery, depends upon invisible rays; that is, heat and not light rays, produced between the positive and negative current points in a Crookes tube, which is a tube in which both currents are produced in a vacuum. Certain substances offer resistance to these rays and are photographed, while others admit the passage of the rays as glass does that of the light rays by which ordinary photographs are taken. To these "cathode rays" flesh and wood and, in a somewhat less degree, the metals are practically transparent so that the bones of the living hand may be photographed through the flesh or other substances through a sheet of iron. Aside from the theoretical interest in this new glimpse of nature's secrets there is a probable side to this discovery which promises to be very helpful in the sphere of surgery. If it becomes possible to photograph the internal organs of the living body so as to locate exactly the obstructions, or the centers of disease, both the physician and the surgeon will have extraordinary help in their diagnosis of difficult cases.

#### NOTES.

One hundred city officials of Iowa met last week to organize an association to secure better legislation governing municipal affairs.

Another uprising in Formosa is a proof of the plottings of the former rulers, the Chinese, and reveals the magnitude of the task which Japan has entered upon.

The New York Stock Exchange has shown a fine sense of propriety in compelling the withdrawal from a firm wishing to do business on its floor of a recently-acquired partner who wrecked a bank in Boston.

Chief of Police Conlin of New York city agrees with the police commissioners that the police stations should cease to be lodging houses for vagrants. During 1895 these station houses accommodated 65,556 inmates, only two per cent. of whom were the worthy poor.

The concession made by the Greek Government to the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, granting it exclusive permission to proceed with excavations at Corinth, is especially gratifying to archæologists and students of the classics, but it pleases all Americans, for it is a tribute to the standing of American scholars in Athens.

Ex-President Harrison's frank, unmistakable declaration that he will not permit his name to come before the St. Louis Republican national convention as a candidate for renomination clears the field for other men, and should be interpreted as Mr. Harrison's expression of a natural desire to regain once more the legitimate privacy of a private, though greatly honored, citizen.

Thirty-nine and a half millions more passengers traveled on the electric railroads of Massachusetts during 1895 than traveled on them in 1894. Nearly 150 miles of new track were laid. The railroad commissioners of the State in discussing, in their annual report, these and other like interesting phenomena oppose resolutely those who are urging municipalities to sell franchises to the railway companies.

It is not unexpected, but none the less gratifying, to have such men as Hon. Edward J. Phelps, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Hon. William C. Whitney, Capt. A. T. Mahan and Mr. G. L. Rives report that Lord Dunraven's charge against the American gentleman and yachtsman who sailed the Defender last summer are "completely disproved and that all the

circumstances indicated by him as giving rise to his suspicions are entirely and satisfactorily explained."

No conclusive proof of the existence of a treaty between Russia and Turkey has come to light during the week, but that an understanding has been perfected between the two Powers is accepted in every European capital. Bulgaria seems liable to be a storm center before long, the deposition of its nominal ruler, Ferdinand, being expected almost any time now, and then the revelation that Russia is in control there as well as at Constantinople and in the far East.

The game of politics in the Dominion of Canada is won er lost by the use of such loaded dice as the following telegram sent last week by the Bishop of Charlevois to all the Roman Catholic clergy in his diocese: "We do not wish to interfere in politics, but there is a matter of conscience involved in the question of remedial legislation, and it will be the duty of Catholics to vote only for the candidate who has pledged himself to a remedial bill which shall have been approved previously by ecclesiastical authority."

The world moves! A joint resolution has been introduced, and probably will be passed, in the legislature of South Carolina, committing that State to leadership in a movement by the Southern States to join in the erection of a statue of George Peabody, the great philanthropist, to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The reason assigned is that "South Carolina and the other Southern States have, since the organization of the Peabody Educational Board, received and are still receiving continual and most helpful aid from the annual distribution of the income from the fund."

#### IN BRIEF.

We have put one of the choicest books—Ian Maclaren's Bonnie Brier Bush—within reach of every one of our readers. See announcement on page 204.

Many and enthusiastic are the expressions we have received of the beauty and value of our itinerary, New World Pilgrims at Old World Shrines.

Lord Salisbury asks for patience with Turkey. "O Lord, how long?"

Bostonians will miss the First Parish meeting house, the oldest landmark in Dorchester, which was destroyed by fire Feb. 3.

Immigration places heavy burdens on public charity. Out of 6,123 families helped last year by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society more than 5,000 were foreigners, the Irish heading the list with 983.

In the minutes of an ecclesiastical council lately held in one of the Interior States appears the following: "Individuals, Rev. — —, D. D., who sent letter of regret, and was therefore reckoned as if present." This surpasses Hon. Thomas B. Reed's skill in counting a quorum.

The genius of the Scotch has made many and great contributions to literature, but none, we think, mere precious and none that comes closer to the heart than the prayer that Robert Louis Stevenson wrote for his family the night before he died in distant Samoa, which we print this week in Closet and Altar.

The New York Tribune deserves credit for making some of the leading literary and society women of New York city realize what they were doing in countenancing the indecencies of Yvette Guilbert by their presence at her concerts. "Art for art's sake" is a most dangerous phrase to adopt as a guide in conduct or thought.

An interesting question of ethics as well as

etiquette is suggested by the fact that four vice-presidents of the New England Cremation Society were not cremated. Relatives protested and won. Seemingly a man who believes enough in a cause to stand sponsor for it during life should be permitted to advance the cause by the disposition of his remains after his death.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association came to its senses ultimately, and by a vote of fifty-three to forty repudiated the so-called Woman's Bible. The resolution of the association declares that:

This association is non-sectarian, being composed of persons of all shades of religious opinion, and that it has no official connection with the so-called Women's Bible or any theological publication.

The photograph on the cover, just received from Trebizond, tells its own story of the blessed work being carried on by our missionaries in Turkey, in the "daily ministration" of food and clothing to the starving survivors of massacre and famine. Fuller accounts of this and other scenes in Turkey will appear in the "Conversation Corner" of next week, through the letters of children and others connected with the Turkish missions.

In view of the interesting work of the A. M. A. among the mountain whites of Virginia, Kentucky and neighboring States, the region in which Abraham Lincoln spent his boyhood, that society proposes that the churches observe Feb. 16 as "Lincoln Memorial Sabbath," and join in an effort to cancel its debt. Next October the association will celebrate its jubilee year with an anniversary meeting in Boston. If its burden of debt could be lifted, its rejoicing at that meeting would be great.

Elsewhere we discuss the effect that Russia's control of Turkey would have, probably, upon the fate of Armenia and the work of the American Board. It is interesting to note that Mr. Hagop Bogigian, the leading Armenian merchant of Boston, in a letter to the Boston Transcript, expresses the wish that Russia may enter in and take possession of Armenia. He says that the Armenians under Russia would be safer, happier and more prosperous. Mr. Bogigian also seems to believe that England has been entirely outwitted by Russia, and deservedly.

The imagination of Rev. Hugh Price Hughes of London "reels with delight at the mere prospect of happiness so great, so widespread, so enduring," as would follow the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. Hell opened beneath his feet and he shivered as he realized what might follow, "the savage yells," "the inhuman riot," which he thinks we indulged in here after President Cleveland's "rude," "shocking message." Mr. Hughes should master his emotions.

It is significant that even projectors of new magazines state that by so doing they hope to help usher in the kingdom of God. Thus Cosmopolis, the new quarterly which publishes English, French and German contributions, says in its prospectus:

Cosmopolis has inspired the hope in its originators that, by its independence and partiality, by its moderation and urbanity of tone, it may, in some slight measure, help to bring about a sense of closer fellowship between the nations—a larger sympathy making slowly, modoubt, but effectually, for the far-off goal of perfect culture, peace and concord.

Our Baptist brethren deserve much sympathy. A million dollar fire in Philadelphia Feb. 2 destroyed, among other properties, the building of the American Baptist Publication Society. The loss is estimated at \$250,000 on the stock and machinery and \$150,000 on the building. Whether the plates of publications stored in the vaults were destroyed or not is not known now, but if they were \$300,000 more

must be added to the loss account. Most serious of all, however, was the destruction of the valuable library of the Baptist Historical Society, including documents and books which can only be replaced, if at all, with the utmost difficulty.

The promises of the Bible mean something n the land of the Bible, in the midst of such perils as our missionaries are exposed to now in Turkey. A lady missionary leaving her home to go alone to the aid of the station at Trebizond writes in a private letter: " are always accustomed to reading the Ninetyfirst Psalm when starting on a journey. I turned to it now, and it never impressed before as so very appropriate. 'Neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. Had I not closed and left my dwelling with the thought of what had occurred to so many homes in this land in the last few weeks? thousand shall fall at thy side' (how literally true), 'but it shall not come nigh thee.' I am not afraid.

Dr. Parkhurst, learning of a Presbyterian home missionary born on the same day, month and year that he was, sent the missionary some acceptable presents. The missionary wishes to reciprocate and has asked Dr. Gray of The Interior whether Dr. Parkhurst would appreciate a red-stone Indian pipe and hatchet as a gift. Dr. Gray thinks that Dr. Parkhurst would

The doctor has a large assortment of hatchets in all varieties, from the mere ornament and emblem up through the battle-ax to the pole-ax. The peace pipe attached to the home missionary's weapon will be a constant and needed reminder. He can wipe the gory blade when he comes in from his day's labor, fill the opposite bowl with Kennickenic and puff peace and good will over the city to all good willing men.

All very good, but quite imaginative, inasmuch as Dr. Parkhurst does not smoke.

The publisher of the Chicago Despatch is on trial for publishing "certain obscene, lewd, lascivious matters in print." His counsel in challenging jurors ruled out as many church members as he could, which is direct testimony that if the devil should happen to come to Chicago he would encounter opposition from church members, Mr. Stead to the contrary, notwithstanding. It is gratifying to note that the attorney for the United States in his opening plea said:

If the family be corrupted, if the young be tainted, over the doors of the government is written the condemnation of its speedy fall. And it ought to fall! Any government which would establish such a gigantic system as the mail service of this country, and then suffer it to be put to base uses; which would permit that great arterial system to run rotten and reeking with the low sayings and worse imaginings of vile men—any such government ought to fall!

Among the brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, who are as strenuous for peace between Great Britain and the United States as any of our own religious leaders, is Dr. James Stalker of Glasgow. In a meeting of Free Church people in that city not long ago he deprecated every attempt to foment strife, and his words, if we may judge from newspaper reports, struck a responsive chord in the hearts of his listeners. From a private letter recently received from Dr. Stalker we quote these generous words, referring to warlike threats in the newspaper press: "The earnest desire here is that the memory of these may be wiped out in the proceedings of the future by friendliness and conciliatoriness on the part of our government. The glory of the United States is almost as dear to us as our own, for we regard the great and deserved influence of your country as one of the principal guarantees of the progress of the world."

Only a strong, self-controlled and divinely led man could have done as Mr. Moody did at his mother's funeral last week. His address was not only a most beautiful revela-

tion of filial love, but it also abounded in details of an autobiographical nature that revealed the man's character and gave glimpses of the family and church life of New England's hillside towns. The first money Mr. Moody ever earned was in the way of ward for tending cows and the remuneration was at the rate of one cent a week, but even that pittance had to go into the common family treasury so bereft of worldly goods were the mother and her nine children after the death of the father. Mother Moody be-lieved in the proverb: "Spare the rod and spoil the child," and Mr. Moody is glad that she did. He believes that the whippings which he received were a means of grace. Going to church was not a debatable question in the Moody family and many a time Mr. Moody when a boy trotted to church bare-footed, carrying his shoes in his hand to save wear and only putting them on when near the sanctuary.

#### STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Congregational Club.

The January meeting was devoted to hearing Dr. Bradford, just returned from Japan, on the social and religious outlook of that country. President Marples and Dr. Virgin both pleasantly introduced the speaker, explaining why the ever sensible American Board came to the club when it had need of special wisdom. Dr. Bradford began by comparing our St. Denis entertainment with his first dinner in Kyoto, consisting of eleven courses, soup, seaweed, green turtle and rice, served by pretty Japanese girls, bowing profoundly to the floor every time they entered. One pair of chopsticks served each person from the beginning to the end of the meal, the remains of which were taken home in small boxes for the guests for breakfast-if one having sat on his underpinning for hours could recover the use of it in time for breakfast,

Leaving San Francisco on the first of July and traveling until Dec. 1, the deputation had not a single accident and scarcely a detention. The beauty of the approach to Yokohama, with the Fuji Mountain, over 12,000 feet high, he claimed could never be exaggerated. Yokohama is like a European city, but the people are very different-the men doing horses' work and the houses seeming like miniature chicken coops. Japanese politeness he found something wonderful. Two schoolboys meeting on the street bow so decorously that one might think them to be two kings. A Japanese on the scaffold would turn to the executioner and thank him with a smile or bow. Of their railways much the same may be said as of the New Jersey "D. L. & W." (Delay, Linger and Wait), but with their electric motors they kill nearly as many as do the Brooklyn trolleys (which have this reek slain their 136th victim). They take their form of government from Great Britain, army from France, educational ideas from Germany, their notions of practical affairs from America, and their form of religions from "all over." What they need is more scholarly people to teach them Christianity, when they will soon be able to do their own missionary work.

#### Dr. Storrs on Long Pastorates.

The Manhattan Ministerial Association held its January meeting with Dr. Storrs, who spoke by request on the Conditions and Advantages of a Long Pastorate—a matter on which in his fiftieth year of service he could speak from experience and with authority, having seen eight pastors come and go, meanwhile, in one of the principal churches on the Heights, and more than thirty in neighboring churches. Among the conditions he named: a patient people; good health, preserved by avoiding night work and worry; sincere interest in his church, people and city; resolution, patience and a habit of measuring his work's success more by its quality than quantity. Drs. Virgin, Lyman and Bradford also made addresses.

Brooklyn Church Extension.

The Congregational Church Extension Society held its third annual meeting in Clinton Avenue Church on Thursday evening. Supt. William T. Stokes reported an advance all along the line over last year. Twenty-five churches and missions are now under its care, only four of which are ten years old. Membership in nineteen churches directly helped, 1,618; in their Sunday schools, 3,876; their benevolent offerings, \$1,726; home expenditures, \$38,237; church property paid for, \$210,000. Every month is illustrating the benefits of this society to the denomination and the churches at large.

Greater New York.

This is still the chief matter of excitement on both sides of the river, and scarcely less lively in the legislature, where a joint committee, with Senator Lexow at the head and a decided majority in favor of consolidation, was appointed to hear both sides and report. There was much talk to hear, the strongest of it urging, as before, a new reference of the question to the people. Dr. Storrs spoke for many when he said: "I am not fully committed in my own mind whether consolidation is or is not the best thing. But on the question of resubmission I am as solid as the county courthouse. Neither I nor my friends have ever accepted the vote of 1894 as anything more than an expression of opinion." The final hearing is to be held on this side on Saturday, to hear the New Yorkers' closing arguments on the question, and Mr. Lexow says the decision will soon thereafter be reached.

Rev. J. C. Wilson, since August, 1892, with the Center Church, Meriden, Ct., has formally accepted the call of the Puritan Church, Brooklyn, has been looking for a home there, and is expected to begin his new pastorate next Sabbath, Feb. 2. He was born in Philadelphia about thirty years ago, was graduated from Amherst in 1885 and Yale Seminary in 1888, after which he was settled in Stonington, Ct. The Puritans will afford him an abundant field for his best services.

#### FROM THE INTERIOR.

Japan and the Congregational Club.

It was Japan night at the club Monday. E. J. Bennett, Esq., a member who has traveled extensively in Japan and gathered many pictures of its life and scenery, entertained the club with their exhibition through a stereopticon. But excellent as were the pictures the interest centered in the report given by Dr. J. G. Johnson of the New England Church of the results of the visit of the deputation sent to Japan by the American Board. Dr. Johnson was singularly felicitous in his statement of affairs as they came under his observation. Upon the whole the report was encouraging. One could but feel that the

missionaries have done a work among the Japanese over which the constituency of the Board has every reason to rejoice. The conditions under which the property of the Doshisha has been held and other property occupied by our missionaries in the interior were fully explained as well as the attitude of the leaders in the Doshisha toward the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. It was made very clear that our churches cannot continue to furnish money to support an institution whose trustees will not affirm their belief in the personality of God or the immortality of the soul. No one present could help being glad that at last the missionaries are left free to push the work of evangelization or thankful that the churches and their pastors have so universally held fast to the truths revealed in the New Testament. Dr. Johnson convinced his hearers that the estrangement of a few brilliant men, who naturally attract a good deal of attention at present, will only be temporary and that ere long the fundamental truths of the Christian religion will be maintained and defended in Japan more earnestly and successfully than ever. At the Ministers' Meeting in the morning Dr. Johnson also spoke on the same subject, having the hour to himself.

Booker T. Washington and the Negro Problem.

Chicago Christians have had the rare privilege of hearing this distinguished colored educator describe the condition of his race in the South and set forth the results of his own work at Tuskegee. A week ago he was in Milwaukee, where he received a warm and appreciative welcome. Sunday evening he delivered a noble and instructive address to a very large audience in the Union Park Church. The story of what he has done in fourteen years sounds like a romance, yet, as he tells it, it seems to be the simplest thing in the world. Certainly he has discovered a way to reach the colored people and encourage them to make something of themselves. With a property under his control worth not less than \$225,-000 and 750 students in training, industrially as well as in the ordinary branches of study, he cannot fail to exert an immense influence for good in that "black belt" where his institution is situated. Monday morning the Presbyterian ministers gave him a hearing, and Tuesday at noon he addressed the students of our seminary. Gifts for the University Library.

This time they are in books. First and most important is the so-called Buddhist Bible in 400 volumes, half of them corresponding to our Old Testament and half to the New Testament. They were sent to Dr. Barrows by Buddhist priests in appreciation of his courtesy toward them at the Parliament of Religions, and by him have been transferred to the university. They will be kept in the building, now nearly complete, erected for the Haskell Oriental Museum, where they will be accessible to all Oriental scholars. Five thousand volumes of translations and original manuscipts illustrative of Biblical scholarship, gathered by the late Dr. C. C. Conant of the American Bible Union, have been brought from the Morgan Park Academy and added to the university library. They form an exceedingly valuable collection. Mrs. W. S. Everett of Chicago has made the university a present of 120 volumes of American history. In them will be found all, or nearly all, that has been written concerning been made in the fifteenth century.

Another Woman's Temple.

We have one already erected, by the energy of Mrs. Matilda Carse, for the W. C. T. U. and serving the purposes of this organization admirably. Another temple for the use of women is to be erected by Potter Palmer, Esq., in honor of his wife and in memory of the World's Fair. It is to cost not less than \$200,000. It has been proposed to connect it with the Art Institute and make it a museum wherein may be found all that is of interest to women; also that it be brought into connection with the university, be used as a down-town building for university extension purposes. Another plan is to have the building entirely independent of any organization, to place it on what is to be our Lake Front Park, and so construct it as to make it the home for women's clubs and the center of all their benevolent and educational efforts. Great care is to be taken, wherever it may be placed, to make it worthy of the objects it will seek to further. Both Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have given it a great deal of thought, and are obtaining advice in regard to its architecture and its location from those most competent to give it.

Dr. Gladden's Lectures.

These came to an end Friday night with a lecture on the church. The positions taken have been reasonable and Christian. There has not been the least hint of prejudice or of an unwillingness to consider facts from whatever source they may come. The Tuesday evening lecture on railways advocated control by the people on the ground that the railway is a semipublic corporation, depending for its existence and its powers on the public. The state should protect stockholders in their property, should prevent unjust discrimination in railway charges, and gradually prepare the way for government ownership, or such absolute control as will render them the righteous servants of the people.

Dr. Gladden's views on the city, the theme of Wednesday evening's lecture, are well known. The city is a corporation-one of the most necessary corporations of the time. The city has grown because of the social instinct, because it has been made a point of convergence for railways and water traffic, because many who want to live at other people's expense find better opportunities for doing so in the city than in the country. Its weakness is in its govern-There is no reason why American cities should not be as well governed as those in Europe. They will be when our best men are willing to give their time to them as the best men in Europe are. On the subject of the church, discussed Friday evening, Dr. Gladden was at his best. He would use it as the great and divine agency of reform and through it meet and remove the evils which now threaten society.

Day of Prayer for Colleges.

This has been observed with much earnestness and faith by our Christian institutions in the West. In our colleges there is a conviction that the blessings which have followed its observance in former years may, if we will, be realized anew. The faculty of our theological seminary met by themselves at eleven o'clock in the morning for prayer, the students by themselves at our late Civil War. The university has just the same time. All came together at three

received from Germany a splendid copy of in the afternoon in the chapel. This meetthe Koran, one of three known to have ing was led by Professor Taylor. Dr. Johnson spoke of his impressions of what missionary life means as it was revealed to him in Japan and expressed his conviction that to us the Holy Spirit can come only as we are entirely obedient to God and willing to make use of all our powers in his service. Professor Dewey spoke for the public schools of the city, in which an army of hardly less than 220,000 children are gathered, which faithful teachers, five hours a day, five days a week, are training for good citizenship, striving to give them a character which will be ready for the truths which are spoken from the sacred desk. Reports were made from the German University and from Redfield College, whose main edifice has just been destroyed by fire, and a collection taken in its behalf. Requests for prayer for various other colleges were presented and prayers offered by President Fisk, Vice-President Blatchford of the American Board, Mr. Herbert Gates and Dr. Goodwin, of great tenderness and power. The meeting was very long but full of interest. Professor Mackenzie spent the day with Washburn College, Topeka. In many of the churches the Wednesday evening meeting was entirely devoted to prayer for students in our academies and colleges.

Dr. Ide Returns to Milwaukee.

Dr. Ide of the Grand Avenue Church. Milwaukee, received a royal welcome on his return to his pulpit Jan. 26. Dr. Ide has been laid aside for nearly four months, but seems now to be in perfect health. At the formal reception in the church parlors, Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, the congregation were present in large numbers, vying with each other in the expression of their gratitude over their pastor's restora-tion to health. Mr. Bridges, on behalf of the trustees and the whole church, made the address of welcome, which was as hearty and appreciative as any pastor could desire. Dr. Ide replied tenderly and gratefully. The rooms were crowded all the evening with the friends who were anxious again to grasp the hand of their pastor and look into his face. The excellent condition of the church is largely due, as Trustee Bridges gladly acknowledged, to the service rendered by Rev. H. T. Sell, who has acceptably supplied the pulpit during Dr. Ide's absence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sell were present at the reception by special invitation.

Chicago, Feb. 1.

FRANKLIN.

#### THE BOSTON OF TODAY.

Dear Deacon Upright :- Here your pastor is at Old's Hotel. Being white they admit me, for, you know, black men, however intelligent and Christian, have difficulty in finding lodgings now in Boston's hotels.

In walking across the Common to the hotel from the station, I thought of the chaos out of which the cosmos evolved. Piles of dirt, high board fences, an elevated railroad and all the débris incident to constructing a great subway make the historic and beautiful breathing place at present very unlike its former self. Nor is this the only change. The new Tremont Temple and the new office building on the site of the old Tremont House make Tremont and Beacon Streets seem, in this vicinity, like Colorado Cañons. The doctors here say that such new conditions are sure to injure the health of people who use these streets

good people in the Congregational House are subject to deterioration.

You know you told me once that Boston was a good place to live and die in as well as to be born in, and that when a man once settled here he never left it; but men come and go here, even clergymen, much as in other places. 'Tis true that a Protestant Episcopal church in Brooklyn, N. Y., has just tried to steal Rev. Leighton Parks away from Emmanuel Church here and he has declined to go, but Rev. M. J. Savage will leave Boston for New York soon, to become the assistant and ultimately the successor of Rev. Robert Collyer of the Church of the Messiah in that city. If half of what they said about Mr. Savage at a farewell dinner given to him the other evening is true, New York has won a firstclass missionary, for Mr. Savage says that the reason he goes to New York is because they need the liberal Unitarian doctrine there more than Boston does. I suppose Dr. John Hall and other men of like caliber in New York will have to take a back seat now!

The Roxbury Presbyterian Church has just installed Rev. G. L. Robinson, a graduate of Princeton Seminary. He seems to have traveled and studied more than most young clergymen, and although long exposed to the alleged deadly virus of German theologians in Berlin and Leipsic Universities he passed muster in orthodoxy, and President Patton of Princeton was on hand to give him a true blue Presbyterian send off. Dr. Gordon's former pulpit at the Clarendon Street Baptist Church is to be filled presumably by Rev. Cornelius Wolfekin, now of Brooklyn, N.Y. At least, he has been called. We never heard of him in Zionville, and the reporters and editors here in Boston don't seem to know much about him, but those who do say that he is a fit successor to the lamented Dr. Gordon.

It seemed to me as I read the paper this morning that everybody in Boston the night before must either have been dining out or attending a meeting summoned to help set the universe right. Prison reform, divorce reform, cremation, municipal betterment, eulogies of Stepniak-it amazes my wavering rural soul to see how many subjects there are on which Bostonians have firm convictions. We leave some things unsettled in Zionville, and trust in the Lord.

According to Major R. W. McLaughry and Dr. F. H. Wines of Illinois, the expert penologists who spoke at the prisen reform meeting, our Massachusetts prisons are not as well managed and reformatory in their character as they should be. Of course Massachusetts pride is humbled by such criticism, but I fear it's true. The National Divorce Reform League, through its secretary, Rev. S. W. Dike, LL. D., seems to be doing valuable work without making much fuss about it. Through influence brought to bear upon legislators, through lectures by its secretary before theological seminaries, colleges and preparatory schools the society is molding public opinion, and while the treasury is leaner than it should be I know it must be because people are ignorant and not indifferent to the work the society is doing.

We and our fathers before us have buried all our revered dead up among the pines on the hillside, but there are many folks down this way who favor burning instead of bury-

or occupy adjacent buildings. If so, all the ing, and among them are Mr. E. D. Mead, editor of the New England Magazine, Rev. Stopford Brooke, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Dr. Conrad Wesselhoefft and Mrs. Margaret Deland, the novelist, all of whom spoke at the meeting held the other evening. The society controls and owns a crematory at Forest Hills Cemetery and cremated more bodies last year than in any previous year. It will be some time before we see a crematory up our way, but I incline to the idea. How does it strike your conservative mind?

> They look mighty sharp after their public officials down here, what with their municipal leagues and other similar organizations, and although a man may get office by favor of the "boys," yet when he has secured the office he becomes circumspect. The new mayor, Mr. Quincy, is going to have an advisory committee of representative business men to help him keep things straight while he is in office. They will have no legal authority, but much moral influence.

The new public library and its branches are to be brought into more intimate relation with the public schools of the city if the plans of the board of trustees, the present librarian and the school authorities bear fruit. Why not? It seems to me that our town library and our school might follow the example with advantage. Perhaps you will speak to the selectmen about it.

Sunday I am going to hear Dr. Gordon of the Old South, for they say he is the strongest thinker we have now among our younger clergymen, and he preaches doctrinal sermons, too. Think of that! You who sit in the pew every Sunday can't understand how much I am counting on tomorrow's treat. Salute the brethren, give Brother Boneson-fire a large congregation and a hearty welcome next Lord's Day, and believe me,

Faithfully yours, PASTOR GOODMAN.

#### CURRENT THOUGHT.

The February Review of Reviews contains two articles written by experts on the present marvelous increase of gold output prediction of an impending outpour of such a quantity of gold as the world has never seen -1,300 millions in the five years of the century that remain, with a production of more than 300 millions for the year 1900, seem not wholly unreasonable. Will it be possible for our monetary systems to survive the addition of such an overwhelming flood? Our present system was framed to meet exactly the opposite conditions which now prethemselves. Its authors had in vie scarcity, not a glut, of gold. Could they have foreseen the future they would have been frightened. . . The mechanism of finance may some day have to be remodeled or readjusted to meet a situation not merely novel to this generation but unique in the history of And this will come about, not through the flat of a government, but through science and invention grappling with nature for her hidden store of gold," says Carl Snyder.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, in the February McClure's, tells of Emerson's surprise at finding a Chaucer Club in Andover and other revelations of culture. She proceeds to consider his attitude as typical of the Unitarians of that period toward "the Orthoan attitude which she describes thus: "So by virtue of one's religious views the man or woman of Orthodox convictions. whatever one's proportion of personal culture, is regarded with a gentle superiority as being of a class still enslaved in superstition and therefore per se barbaric. Put in undecorated language, this is about the sum and substance of a state of feeling which all intelligent evangelical Christians recognize perfectly in those who have pre-empted for themselves the claims belonging to what are called the liberal faiths."

The Interior waxes sarcastic. "Two or three of our Presbyterian contemporaries have ob jected strongly to the course of the 'official organ' in committing the church to a vigorous foreign policy against the aggressions of England. We see no objection to the course the Assembly Herald in speaking for the Presbyterian Church on any subject. The establishment of the paper was a part of the policy of centralization and absorption of the functions of synods, seminaries and presbyteries, which has been pushed so vigorously by our now complaining contemporaries for the last four years. If the legislative rights of the presbyteries, the judicial rights of the synods and the freedom of private benevolence to establish, own and control educational institutions are to be invaded, the liberty of the press ought to go with the rest. The Assembly Herald has not exceeded its limitations. An Assembly Church ought to have an organ of its own."

The Christian Guardian (Toronto) urges: "A Supreme Court of Arbitration for Great Britain and her colonies and the United States, consisting partly of English judges partly of American judges and partly of colonial judges, is a step forward in the interests of peace which nothing should prevent and every one support. Will our Parliament in Ottawa turn its attention from internal affairs for a brief space and speak respectfully to the British Government on this matter?

Most of the Boers are members of Reformed churches that are Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterial in polity, and they are devout and scrupulously particular in adhering to their doctrinal tenets or ritual practices. Rev. Andrew Murray is one of them. Rev. W. T. Cousins, writing in the Independent and Nonconformist concerning them, says: "They are verily children of Nature, and of Nature in her sterner moods-but they are exempt from the charge of a careless and ease-loving spirit in regard to matters of religion. To those who all their lifetime are living in the open veldt, in the midst of warring elements, rushing torrents, overshadowing mountains, and fierce winds and storms, such influences must enter largely into their religious life. The cold, stern doctrines of hyper-Calvinism have a special charm for the Boers, and they delight to read, above everything else, of the judgments of the Lord and his readiness to punish evildoers. They have been trained in a very severe school, and the pangs and heartthrobs of their forefathers still have an abiding place in their memories and hearts.'

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George B. Smyth concludes a highly interesting and finely illustrated article in Har-Weekly on the massacre at Kucheng, China, and the work of the Kucheng Commission, thus: "There is not a foreigner in China who does not hope that England and America will repudiate the old despicable method of settling anti-foreign riots, accepting a money indemnity, the receiving of so much money for the spilling of so much blood. This is one of the principle sources of all our troubles in China; it brings us into contempt with the people, and has led them that whatever they do can be settled for without serious results to any one. We have reached a critical time in our relations with China, and upon what is done now much in the future will depend. If drastic measures are not taken it is safe to say that in the near future the residence of foreigners in the interior will be impossible. Vague promises of protection from Peking are worthless, and wherever it is possible the Chinese ministers mean that they shall be."

#### From the Scenes of the Massacres.

By Rev. H. N. Barnum, D. D., Harpoot, Turkey.

country it is impossible to secure accurate information. Even where an attempt is made to secure reports in a village they are sometimes much exaggerated, and in some cases there is an underestimate. reign of terror is not yet over, and many of the prominent Christians whose lives are spared scarcely venture from their hiding places, and oftentimes do not know what has befallen some of their nearest neighbors. The desolation is almost universal. Even the Christian villages that have been spared have suffered so much in one way and another that in ordinary times they would be considered to have met with calamity. The reports of deaths in our own field that have reached us amount to some 16,000. We now know that in many cases they have been much exaggerated, but there are large numhers of villages from which we have heard nothing except that there has been plunder and massacre, and we are confident that if we had all the facts our reported aggregate would be less than the reality.

There is another feature of the case of which we are just learning, and that is the death of children. This has not previously been reported. Men, when they found their own death was inevitable, have killed their daughters to save them from a fate worse than death. Even mothers in their flight cast away young children, and some were thrown into streams to save them from the Turks. In some cases families who had secreted themselves strangled their infant children lest their cries should reveal their location.

The forcible conversion to Mohammedanism is perhaps the darkest side of this awful picture. Many men have died as martyrs, Gregorians as well as Protestants. They would not for a moment listen to the proposition to save their lives by changing their faith. A still larger number, some through the natural fear of death and some out of regard to their families, have professed a conversion to Islam, and have submitted to its rites and are practicing its worship in the confident expectation that relief will come from this pressure. Some of this latter class are among our best brethren, and our hearts are rent and torn by the recital of their distress. They say: "We die daily. If our wives and children could be kept from the hands of Turks and Kurds, or if they could be killed and so put out of danger, we would welcome death with great joy, even were it accom-panied with torture."

The pressure in the cities is not open and strong, although in the hight of the massacre it was severe, but in the villages it still abides, though I believe the government has taken some mild steps to relieve it. When I hear of the awful condition of families that have been bereft of their natural protectors, it is not in my heart to pass severe judgment on these poor people who are now in such distress of mind. To many of these poor stricken ones Christ is more precious than ever before. They are more faithful in maintaining private and family prayers. On the other hand, there are many who have little care for religious things, who are fully committed to Islam, and who try to persuade others to follow

is suspended almost everywhere. Even where the Christians have not changed their faith, and where churches and chapels are not in ruins, they are afraid to meet lest their coming together might invite attack. Very few houses of worship remain uninjured. Where they have not been burned they have been badly damaged and are unfit for use. Some have been converted into mosques.

Five pastors and four licensed preachers have been killed, another preacher is wounded, a pastor is in prison, and most of the remainder are fugitives from their places of labor or are afraid to show themselves in public. There seems to be special animosity against Protestantism. It gives too much light and cultivates too much liberty of thought. In some places the Turks declare that they will not tolerate Protestantism any longer - that they will recognize hereafter only one Christian community. There has also been a large sacrifice of Gregorian priests. Many places have neither priest nor preacher. In some cases the priests have accepted Mohammedanism. In one instance of which I have heard an old priest was tied to a post while he was circumcised, and one of our Protestant preachers was dragged from his sickbed and held by two men while the rite was performed. In the same village the chief man of the community, a Protestant, was informed by his Turkish neighbors that he must accept their faith. He replied that he could not do it. He told them they were welcome to his house and all his property if they would spare his life, but if they would not do that he was ready to die for his When he was sorely pressed he bared his neck and begged them to kill him. They said "We do not want to kill you. This is only a form. You can retain your own belief, only pronounce the formula, 'There is no God but God, and Mohammed is the prophet of God.' If you will do this others will follow your example, and in this way we can turn the Kurds away from the village and you will be the means of saving the village."

He was at last constrained to accept and the village was spared. These Turks had it in their power to save the village if they had been so inclined. After the waves had swept by and the danger from outside was past, the Turks of the village compelled this man and others to make complete their conversion by circumcision. Yesterday we received word that this man had died, probably of a broken heart. He was buried by a Turkish imaum. The rest of the villagers are required to conform to the Moslem mode of worship. And so it is without the whole region. It is a cruel, relentless, Mohammedan crusade, such as one could never have dreamed possible in this age of the world. I have even heard of Moslems catching the blood of Christians in their hands and drinking it as a draught refreshing to their souls. Thus it will be seen that Christianity is under a dense, dark cloud. The foundations are for the present broken up, and we hardly knew where we stand, but of this we are sure, that God's purposes are immovable. He has a church in Turkey and in his own Armenians to sign it through fear, asking

In such a disaster as has come upon this their example. Christian public worship time and way he will bring it out into the light.

The government makes a desperate effort to lay the blame of all this on the Armenians in its official reports. I presume that the same charge has been made by the central government for this region, although the Christian population were like frightened sheep and in the hope of relieving suspicion and averting disaster they voluntarily surrendered their arms to the government before the raid. In all the massacres, the plundering and burning of houses and the firing of soldiers in this vicinity. I have not heard that a single Kurd or Turk was even wounded, or that a Christian offered any resistance. This attitude of the Christians doubtless saved a great many lives. Nevertheless, the mayor of this city had the effrontery to tell me the other day that the riot in this city was caused by an Armenian firing a gun, and the chief of police at the same time said that the massacre in Malatia began by an Armenian barber cutting the throat of a Kurd whom he was shaving. An Armenian did cut a Kurd's throat, but not until he saw his brother and others cut down at the door of his shop and realized that the Turks and Kurds had begun a massacre in the streets. In Malatia and Arabkir the Armenians, when driven to their houses and churches, saw that no quarter would be given so they defended themselves as best they could, but this, doubtless, greatly increased the mortality on their own side as it still more exasperated the Turks.

For months past we have received fewer and fewer American papers and magazines and those which did come had torn out of them all reference to Turkish politics. The Congregationalist has been a rare visitor of late and now our papers have stopped altogether, except now and then one that never refers to political matters. We are, however, extremely glad that our letters reach us for the most part. We are beginning to receive expressions of sympathy from friends in the dear home-land—a land never so precious as now-written after the first dispatches in regard to our disaster. During the crisis here I do not think that a tear was shed by even the feeblest of our number, but these letters so full of loving sympathy and containing the assurance that many prayers are offered for us and for this stricken people have moved our hearts to their very depths and, I am not ashamed to say, have drawn out our tears. Our own sufferings have been very slight. It is true, we fled from one place to another until we finally took refuge in the Male College, and we have met with the loss of almost all our worldly possessions, but the consciousness of God's presence and the manifest tokens of his guiding and protecting care made us so truly happy that we have regretted the anxiety and pain of our friends in our be-

Much disappointment has been felt here that all our buildings were not burned, as it was the manifest determination of even some high in authority to do, in the hope that they would be rid of us altogether. Since the riot a petition has been circulated by Turks, who constrained many for our expulsion as disturbers of the peace and as promoters of the revolutionary sentiment among the Armenians, but here we are, and, God helping us, here we shall remain to lay anew the foundations of this work, confident that it is divinely ordained, and that out of these ruins shall arise a temple to the divine honor. We do not need to ask Christian people to pray for Turkey and for the coming of Christ's kingdom here, a kingdom of joy and peace, for they do that already. All the indications are that the struggle against Christianity is not yet past and that it is to be a severe one.

### SOME OF THE PEOULIAR PEOPLE OF JERUSALEM.

Dec. 24, 1895.

BY REV. E. S. WALLACE, UNITED STATES CONSUL.

There are few intelligent Christians who do not reverence the city in which the Founder of their faith did so many mighty works, crowning all by his humiliating but triumphant death. No better proof of this can be presented than the fact that each year the number of visitors to the Holy City is increasing. It is certainly no absorbing desire to see modern Jerusalem that brings them, for there is little to satisfy curiosity or to please the eye. The mere sight-seer will depart disappointed, for the things to see are rather insignificant and to insignificance is added uncertainty. Few of the places connected with the ministry of our Lord and his disciples are certainly known. That which attracts in Jerusalem is the religious power that has gone out from it. It is the source of the greatest moral and religious forces that have influenced the world.

It is a small city now. Fifty thousand is a number that will include all its inhabitants, of whom two-thirds are Jews, one-seventh Moslems and the rest Christians. Among the Christian population are representatives of every civilized nation and many who have not yet been advanced to a condition that enables them to be so characterized. If a list were made it would be found to include people from all the countries mentioned in the second chapter of the Acts and a great many from lands then unheard of. Jerusalem truly is cosmopolitan, for it contains "all sorts and conditions of men."

A student of mankind could here find an abundance of subjects. To treat them partially would require a volume. To attempt a treatment of the various Christian orders in the city one would have to be well up on theology and church history, for every sect of the Eastern and Western churches is here, representing a variety of polity and creed that must be perplexing to the Jew and Moslem.

There are Christians here whom church history knows nothing about, at least never considers. They are men and women whom the regular Christians term peculiar, owing allegiance to no church and usually at entity to all. I will not call them "cranks," though most persons would. They cannot be classified, for each is sui generis. It would be easier to classify them by nationalities. In such a division our own America would take the lead, with England a good second and Germany not far behind.

In all this variety there is one respect in which there is pretty general agreement. It is this which has brought the people to the Holy City, namely, a firm belief in the immediate coming of the Lord to reign in his millennial glory. I have conversed with nearly all of them upon this their favorite theme, and have wondered not so much at the belief as at the various ways in which it has been attained. The arithmetic of Daniel has proved it to one, the mysteries of the Apocalypse to another. Several have been convinced by Professor Totten's theorizing. At least three, otherwise normal, Americans are sure of it because the world has now reached the lowest depths of iniquity, and humanity, in its subjection to Satan and love of sin, is worse than were the dwellers of Sodom and Gomorrah, therefore Christ's coming must be near at hand. This method is the very opposite of those who reach the same conclusion by saying that the world is now ready to receive the Lord because his chosen ones are prepared for him and the conditions that were to precede his coming have been met.

All these agree, also, that the coming will take place before the opening of the twentieth century and is liable to take place any day. Anxiously expectant eyes are daily turned toward the Mount of Olives in the fond hope that they will behold "that radi-Some even go farther. ant form divine." One good old lady, recently gone to her rest, went every afternoon to the top of the mount carrying with her a little tea service. On each occasion she made tea for a guest who never came. Questioned as to her reason for doing this she would reply devoutly: "The Lord is near at hand. When he comes he will first appear on Olivet. I want to be there and be the first to offer him a cup of tea." This sounds sacrilegious, but, as she in ended it, was not. It was simply the form her devotion took.

Every once in a while some deluded mortal arrives in the city claiming to be the Messiah. These are individuals of unbalanced minds whose insanity shows itself in this form. They are only to be pitied, for the absolute indifference with which their claims are received alike by Jew, Moslem and Christian, combined with their own poverty in temporal resources, would dampen any enthusiasm. Unknown and unattended they come and so they leave, often assisted in their departure by the hand of charity.

A community of peculiar make-up and habits is that living near the Damascus Gate, which is known as the "Overcomers." Lately they have been getting some notoriety in Chicago courts. The original members came from Chicago fifteen years ago, under the leadership of Mr. Spofford, an attorney of some note in that city. One of their beliefs was that none of their number should die before the Lord's coming. This had to be given up, for death soon claimed some of them, and now there are thirteen buried in the little American and English cemeteries on Mount Zion. Nobody seems to know what their real religious beliefs are, for the members never reveal them. They do not believe in missions and so never make any missionary efforts among Jews or Moslems. They are simply waiting, "overcoming" the weaknesses of the flesh and the wiles of the evil one. One of the community informed me that they could do nothing until Christ had perfected them. Then they would go forth to teach the world that higher life which God was teaching them. Mrs. Spofford is now the acknowledged leader and claims prophetic

Of the character of the community as a Some whole various opinions are held. consider the members very good, others as very bad. Certainly their influence over non-Christians is anything but good, as they are hopelessly in debt and do nothing to cancel it. The men, of whom there are six, strong and able-bodied, do no kind of work and have no savings of any past labors. Their creditors have been put off for several years with the promise that "the Lord will soon come and make it all right with them." These "Overcomers" are the worst "cranks" in the city, because they do nothing themselves and discredit the honest efforts of other Christians. Reports are current that Mrs. Spofford, who is now in America, is soon to return with a number of additions to the community.

Of the individuals who have been "sent" to the Holy City under special divine orders there are many, too many to briefly enumerate. A few must be mentioned, however, as specimens of their kind. A year or so ago a reformed Mormon arrived and called at the consulate to announce his coming and mission. His first request was to be given the names of the leading newspapers of the city that he might publish his new "gospel." This was an easy matter as there was no such thing as a newspaper. A small obstacle such as this was of no consequence. His mission was proclaimed in other ways, but his "gospel" was not appreciated by either Jew, Moslem or Christian. After three years without a convert he still remains, no less firm in his belief in his "mission" and consoling himself that the world is not yet ripe for his "gospel."

Another of this class had been "sent" to build the New Jerusalem. The time was at hand and the Spirit had chosen him for the architect. For days he could have been seen inspecting all the ground in and around Jerusalem as it now is, so that he might intelligently make the city what it was to be. The fact that he was devoid of any means mattered not to him. When he had done his part the Lord was to provide all the other means. He finally grew discouraged at the Lord's delay and quietly departed.

An individual, whom many of The Congregationalist party will recognize from the description, came last spring commissioned for thirty days to proclaim the gospel to the Jews. His original plan was to erect a large tent to which the Jews could come and hear his message. He called at the consulate to learn if the plan was practicable. He was informed that there would be no difficulty in securing a tent and a place to pitch it, but that he would find difficulty in getting his audience. As his commission was good for only thirty days, no time could be lost, so the tent idea was abandoned. Instead, an address in Hebrew was issued to the rabbis and another to the common people. The rest of his time was spent in house to house visitation. True to his call" he left in thirty days. So far as can be seen nothing was accomplished toward the conversion of the Jews.

One thing may be said of all these people with special missions—they are intelligent and rational on all subjects except their favorite one. As soon as this is reached their "crank" is exhibited. It is unfortunate for Jerusalem that they all feel called to begin their work here, unfortunate for real missionary work among the large Jew-

ish and Moslem population. There is a charm about the name Jerusalem which has and always will attract. The number of the attracted is each year increasing. May the increase of healthy-minded Christians continue and the representatives of the class, a few of whom have been here described, correspondingly diminish.

#### A MONTH WITH THE PATRIARCHS.

BY MRS. C. L. GOODELL.

Those who have followed prayerfully the Bible readings on the life of Christ during the month of January cannot have failed to catch new glimpses of the divine loveliness, as well as fresh inspiration for Christian living and serving. As the light of his radiant face has been shining upon us, we have felt the warmth of its glow, and our hearts have burned within us while he talked with us by the way. If it is so with us, we may be sure his heart also has been gladdened by our nearer approach and tarrying, and we can fancy we almost hear him saying to us, "Ye are they which have continued with me."

As we enter now upon a month with the patriarchs it is a joy to feel that we do not part company with our dear Lord. We simply take for our companions on the road a few of the earlier saints, who once lived on earth, but are now in the great cloud of witnesses surrounding us and beholding our progress heavenward. Christ will still be by our side interpreting to us valuable lessons from their lives. The same principles that governed them he is laying down as the true foundation for our ownfaith and obedience and loyalty to the will of God. We shall see, however, that the peculiar characteristic of the patriarchal age was the direct and intimate communion of God with his people.

The first in our study is Noah. Let us not be afraid of him, nor stand in such awe that we fail to profit from his companionship. The marked thing about Noah was that he was obedient. He found grace or favor with the Lord because he did "according to all that God commanded him." It was for this the word of approval came, "Thee have I seen righteous before me." Imagine his surprise and joy when his ear caught these words addressed to him from God's own lips! They seem the very counterpart of the "Well done, good and faithful servant" of Christ's time.

God then proceeded to unfold to Noah his great purposes and the part he was to have in them. In all that followed, so strange and appalling, it is almost pathetic to read, "God remembered Noah," "And God blessed Noah." He even made a covenant with him and sealed it with a visible token, the beautiful rainbow of promise, which has repeated itself down through the ages with undimmed splendor-a perpetual memorial of God's faithfulness. But this was not all. He added, "And I will remember my covenant which is between me and you." Is there not here a thought of incalculable comfort for every child of God in every age and every condition that the real ground of our safety is not our remembering God, but God's remembering us?

Four hundred years later we come into touch with another of the patriarchs, a figure more prominent than any other in the whole history of the world save one. From our earliest childhood we have been accustomed to regard Abraham with deepest

veneration and love as "the friend of God"
—"of all earth's names the purest"—and
the acknowledged father of the faithful.
God called him apart from his home and
kindred and early environment into closer
nearness with himself, that he might give
him the necessary preparation and discipline for the specific service to which he
appointed him. And by faith he went out,
not knowing whither he went. He could
not understand God's far-reaching designs,
and so, by way of comforting assurance,
God said to him, "I will bless thee"; after
that, "Be thou a blessing." Here we find
Abraham's endowment and commission.

It is a wonderfully interesting study to trace the divine hand in his dealings with this man, and to note the hard and trying experiences through which he was led, and the temptations from which he was mercifully delivered, when God said, "I withheld thee from sinning against me," as well as the final victory with which his life was crowned. We are reminded how sacred each individual life is to God, and that it can be pure and strong only as his grace is wrought into it and molds it.

Next comes Isaac into view. Who would think of looking in the Bible history of the patriarchs to find a genuine love story! And yet a whole chapter, one of the longest chapters, too, in the book of Genesis, is devoted to a detailed account of the wooing of Rebecca and her betrothal to Isaac. It is a sweet and simple romance of the olden time. We have the stately preparation for the journey, Abraham's eldest servant starting out with ten camels of his master, the meeting by the well, Rebecca coming forth with her pitcher on her shoulder, the letting down of her vessel to give drink to the servant and to the camels, the raiment and precious jewels for the bride, the costly presents for her relatives, the meeting with Isaac, Rebecca lighting off her camel, and the putting on of her veil.

These particulars, so full of touches of nature as to speak to men's hearts in every age, furnish a lively picture of Oriental manners and customs, while the sequel tells us that "Isaac took Rebecca, and she became his wife, and he loved her, and was comforted." The narrative as a whole brings out the truth that God has hallowed the most ordinary affairs of human history, and made his sweetest benedictions to cluster around the family life.

In the lives of Jacob and Joseph we read of many and strange complications and events, designed to illustrate the power of God, as manifested in those who walk with him by faith, and his sustaining grace in death. Of all these it is said, "and he died," but Jacob is the only one we are permitted to accompany to his very last hour. We see how the deathbed of this Old Testament saint was surrounded with the brightness of peace, the fear of death being lost in the quiet hope of the rest that remaineth to the people of God. He falls asleep on the bosom of the Eternal, to awake amid the glories of the upper realms.

To these Bible stories, among the most interesting and thrilling of our childhood, we may well give our maturer thought, for they will surely lead us to a profounder trust in the Hand that is guiding our own lives onward and upward to the gates of light. Christ said, "Many shall come from the east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven."

#### AN ORIGINAL PHILANTHROPIST.

BY B. B. S.

The procrastinating being who is obliged to make desperate shifts to write to his own kith and kin will find it difficult to credit the following veracious tale.

A good Prohibitionist, whom we will rechristen Paul Chandler, chanced to be spending a few weeks in Jacksonville, Fla. The first time he had occasion to visit the post office he noticed a long file of colored men and women standing before one of the general delivery windows, each in turn inquiring anxiously and vainly for mail. Again and again, when Mr. Chandler went to the post office, this scene was enacted—the long dusky file of men and women patiently waiting, only to go away disappointed as before, the while their wistful glances at the letters of their more fortunate white brethren told only too plainly the sickness of hope deferred.

Mr. Chandler's interest grew rapidly to pity, and he finally asked the postmaster if

they never received any mail.

"Never," said the latter. "They have been coming here every day, year in and year out, and they never get anything. They don't seem to understand why other people get letters while they never do. Of course they write none themselves, still they have a vague faith that the post office will some day deliver something for them."

To the careless passer-by and to those who had seen the spectacle for years the darkies' naïve illusion was simply a joke, so old that it had even ceased to excite comment. Not so was the waiting throng photographed on the sensitive soul of Mr. Chandler. Many a night his dreams were haunted by shadowy faces, now bright with expectancy, now grim and sember with the old disappointment. The piteous vision was at last dispelled by the query, "Why shouldn't I write them some letters?"

Thereupon Mr. Chandler asked the postmaster for a list of the colored men's names, resolving to write to all of them as soon as he went North. The correspondence thus originated has probably never been surpassed for unique flavor and pathos. Mr. Chandler's letters were full of good cheer and Christian counsel. The replies were brimming with childish delight and satisfaction that at last the post-office was doing its duty to all, regardless of color or previous condition of servitude.

The nondescript character of the names on his "correspondence list" often left Mr. Chandler in doubt whether he was writing to a man or to a woman. In such cases he would make his counsels cover broadly generic temptations, and use no differentiating titles of sex. One of these common gender episties (to Perseverance Jones) brought a touching reply.

Dear Mister Chandler [it ran], i have ben going to the post office for seventeen year to get that letter. Why didn't you write it before? I am an old man ninety years old.

Perseverance Jones.

Mr. Chandler sent this pathetic life-summary to a friend, requesting him to return it at his earliest convenience. Several weeks later it came back with the following apelogy:

Dear Paul: You will pardon this delay, I know, when I tell you what I have done. I took your letter to prayer meeting with me and read it. The entire audience wept. A collection of ten dollars (which I inclose) was taken up to help you continue in the new field of philanthropy you have discovered.

During the three years after Mr. Chandler left Jacksonville he wrote three thousand letters to his colored brethren and received about as many answers, and all this in addition to other business duties and philanthropies.

(He) doeth little kindnesses, Which most leave undone, or despise; For naught that sets one heart at ease And giveth happiness or peace, Is low esteemed in (his) eyes.

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#### The Home

THE PATHWAY.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Dwell ye within cot or hall, Be ye lord or be ye thrall, Have ye joy or grief for store, Know ye this—from every door, Straight across the sky's blue meads, Up to heaven a pathway leads!

Though ye wander faint and far Underneath an alien star, Or do nightly sink to rest Near the loving mother breast, Everywhere—to him who heeds— Up to heaven a pathway leads!

How far does the experience of mothers who read The Congregationalist verify this statement, made by Edward Everett Hale in a recent letter to Book News? He says: "In half a century of ministerial experience I have often been consulted by sensible women as to a course of reading to be followed by their boys, and I do not remember that any woman ever asked me what would be good books for her girls to read." He then adds: "Making this statement the other day at a birthday party, where I met some very intelligent young friends of mine, the girls and boys both agreed that girls always like to read boys' books and that boys never want to read girls' books. It has seemed to me that this remark alone is worth printing as the text of an article on reading for boys."

Let those who live in constant dread of disease germs remember that a beneficent Creator has provided wonderful means of protection against the bodily ills to which his children are exposed. Modern medical science has discovered the "phagocyte," whose sole business is the destruction of the pathological "germ," thereby almost neutralizing its power to work harm. A drop of water seen under the magnifying glass might tempt one to discard this useful fluid altogether, as a beverage, but the squirming animalcules once incorporated in the body personal become quite well behaved citizens. In no department of knowledge is the familiar adage, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," more applicable than in hygiene. A wise physician writes: " It is well to remember that disease germs have existed for many generations and yet left quite a respectable population in the world. The common sense precautions as to personal cleanliness, which our Jewish friends have practiced since the time of Moses, will keep both our dwellings and persons in very good hygienic condition."

The delightful picture of Scottish home life in Dr. Stalker's article must be a great encouragement to parents in humble circumstances who are striving to rear their households upon the enduring foundations of character rather than upon the shifting sands of material possession. How clearly he shows that industry, piety, self-denial, mutual consideration for each other constitute the true dignity and happiness of family life. That possibilities of real joy can exist in a home of actual want is incomprehensible to some persons. In a recent comparison of the writings of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Sarah Orne Jewett a thoughtful woman remarked in substance: The former sees the pain, the poverty, the limitations of human life and is stirred with a profound sympathy. She would go to almost any length in the direction of personal self-sacrifice in their behalf. But she cannot discern, as Miss Jewett can, that sweet human affections and innocent fun and merriment are found in homes where daily rations run short and the problem of shoes, of jackets or frocks presses sorely upon the hard-working parents. But the great men of America, as well as Scotland, have been reared in precisely such circumscribed conditions as Dr. Stalker mentions in the case of Cairns, Carlyle and Paton.

#### DISCOURAGEMENT AND MR. GREAT-HEART.

BY MRS. M. E. SANGSTER.

Of all the discouraging convictions which force themselves upon us, the most depressing known to human experience is, I think, the one common to us wherever we are—that we are not advancing as we ought in the Christian race. An old fashioned phrase, infrequently heard now, used to be much on the lips of good people—experimental religion. This is so largely the period of activity in every line that even in the religious life the habit of meditation does not much obtain.

Possibly it is a narrow and misleading way of speaking that makes an apparent division between the life religious and the life secular, the daily tasks being hallowed if undertaken in the consecrated spirit, but I do think there is a legitimate use of the term religious. We may apply it in certain phases of meaning and regard certain moods and dispositions and certain obligations and employments as pertaining to the sacred rather than to the everyday engagements of our lives. The shewbread on the table was holy by reason of its setting apart, and so is our sacramental loaf the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual reality.

To return to the discouragement. It is this, and I call it a burden grievous to carry and one only to be dropped when one gets a clear look at Calvary. You have been following the Master these many years. You have prayed and trusted and toiled. You have sat with him in heavenly places, and, as you have walked in darkness, he has made the way around and before you light as the rising of the new day. Often he has been to you as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. You are his, and the glory of it and the comfort of it is the dearest secret of your soul.

But, whether because the body is tired and the nerves on edge, or because you have uncongenial persons about you, or because the plans you make tumble down at a touch like a child's tower of blocks, there comes a day when you behave as ignobly as if you had never set your foot upon the edge of the kingdom. You are fretted and fretful. You are not easy to live with. You wound a sensitive child or a dependent, or are rude to a servant. You fall into some even more shameful sin; you are vindictive, resentful or unforgiving. And after a while, in the hush of your chamber at midnight, or in the midst of the throng in the congregation on the Sabbath, it comes over you how you have wandered, how you have stained the whiteness of your robes, how you have ceased to shine and turned an opaque and light-

limitations of human life and is stirred with less lamp to the world around you, No a profound sympathy. She would go to wonder you are discouraged.

But "rejoice not over me," then, "mine enemy, though I fall, I shall arise again." Mr. Greatheart has been sent for my defense and he will help me; let me interpret him as I may, there will always be a Greatheart ready when a pilgrim is dismayed. Dearer still is the knowledge that the Lord himself has pity and help and loving favor for his children and disciples in the hour of their greatest seeming discomfiture. Inch by inch we do make progress, the foothold lost, sometimes, but at once regained; and the pilgrim path leads ever upwards to the city of our God.

#### THREE SCOTTISH HOMES.

BY REV. JAMES STALKER, D. D., GLASGOW.

The opening chapters of the Life of Principal Cairns, given to the world the other day by Dr. MacEwen, adds another to a series of Scottish domestic interiors with which literature has recently been enriched. The most brilliantly written of them all is to be found in the first two chapters of the autobiography of Dr. Paton, missionary to the New Hebrides. The most renowned is Thomas Carlyle's memoir of his father, forming the first chapter of the posthumous work entitled Reminiscences. If any one wishes to understand Scotland, let him read these accounts together of the homes in which three famous Scotsmen were born and brought up. All were typical Scottish homes, and any one who will acquaint himself with them will learn what are the true sources of the finest and most characteristic elements of Scottish life. In all three the parents belonged to those sections of the Scottish Church noted for independence of spirit. The Carlyle and Cairns parents were Burghers, the Patons Cameronians. In both the Paton and Cairns ancestry there was a Covenanting strain, the memory of which had descended as a proud possession.

All three homes were poor. The narrowness of the resources of the Cairns household fills the reader with astonishment. The father's income was only £30 a year. The home consisted of a single room, with bed recesses, and a closet six feet broad. On this income and in this home eight children were brought up. The Paton circumstances were less cramped; but this family, too, knew what it was in a bad year to be on the verge of starvation, and there was a cherished family tradition-paralleled, I believe, in many Scottish homes of the same stamp-of how help arrived in a way almost miraculous, in the nick of time. The Carlyle resources were somewhat more affluent; the father, in the best year he ever had, made £100, and he left £1,000 at his death. But Thomas Carlyle himself had a long struggle with want, or, at least, with the dread of it, and this made him fond of quoting the lines of Goethe:

Who never ate his bread in sorrow, Who never spent the midnight hours Weeping and watching for the morrow, He knows you not, ye heavenly powers!

Yet none of these homes was sordid; in none of them was the spirit of either parents or children broken; on the contrary, all presented an appearance of superiority and sufficiency, and parents and children could appear in church on Sunday, attracting no attention by their shabbiness, but the reverse. A brother of Dr. Cairns supplies the explanation, "Our mother's fine management, without being painful or sor-

did in its thrift, I have never seen surpassed." And Dr. Paton gives the same reason. Referring to the bad year already mentioned, he says: "Perhaps amidst all their struggles in raising a family of eleven, this was the hardest time they ever had, and the only time they ever felt the actual pinch of hunger; for the little they had was marvelously blessed of God, and was not less marvelously utilized by that noble mother of ours, whose high spirit, side by side with her humble and gracious plety, made us, under God, what we are today."

These are words full of instruction in connection with the social problems which are pressing on all thoughtful minds at the present time. The material condition of the Scottish peasant in the days to which these three books carry us back was one sorely requiring improvement. Carlyle, speaking of his father, gives one ghastly glimpse into the state of matters a hundred years ago, "In the 'dear years' (1799 and 1800), when the oatmeal was as high as ten shillings a stone, he had noticed the laborers (I have heard him tell) retire each separately to a brook, and there drink instead of dining, without complaint, anxious only to hide it." It is a subject for profound thankfulness that since then the let of the working man has so greatly improved, and that he is now able to eat the fruit of his labors. May it go on improving!

But increased wages will do little for the real elevation of the working classes without those virtues which made inadequate means suffice-the frugality and sobriety of the household, and the management of the mother. The happiness of a home depends, no doubt, to a considerable extent, on the amount of its income, but it depends still more on the manner in which the income is spent. Reformers are at present contending for "a living wage," and this contention is sometimes supported by the argument that, where a living wage is not obtained, a decent life is not to be expected. This may be an excellent argument when used against capital or in expostulation with constituted authorities, but I should not like to see it accepted as a creed by the poor themselves. The homes I am describing show how, by wise management and persistent well-doing, the best of life—its sunshine, elasticity and affection-may be preserved even where means are inadequate. They prove that man is not the sport of circumstances; he is the master of his fate.

Another characteristic of all these households was industry. They accepted it as the law of nature and of God that for their scanty daily bread they should perform hard, honest labor. Cairns was sent out to be a shepherd in his tender boyhood. Paton speaks of laboring at stocking-weaving, to which he was apprenticed, from six in the morning to ten at night. This was excessive, but it was far better every way than the idling or dawdling to which many are now brought up. The reason why the sons, especially of the tolerably well-to-do, often turn out nonentities is that they never take off their coats to their work or believe that hard work is their appointed lot in life, and thus many of them fail to take advantage of the foundation laid for them by their hard-working parents, and, instead of ascending the ladder, descend.

Carlyle speaks with intense pride of his father's work. He was a builder, erecting cottages, farms, bridges in his vicinity, and the son rejoices in the assurance that his him credit, being sound and honest every bit of it. There is no healthier element in Carlyle's own writings than what may be called his gospel of labor-that hard work is the portion of every son of Adam; that the best of it is not the wages, but the work itself well done; that the work reacts on the worker, honest work making a man, scamped work a scamp-and this gospel he not only preached but exemplified. In his voluminous writings there may be unwise pages, but there is not a slovenly or dishonest one in them all.

No doubt this addiction to industry helped these families to rise in the world, and another trait, particularly attractive, contributed to the same result -- they were possessed with the love of knowledge. Meagre as were their means, they all had books - a constantly increasing store-and reading was their principal recreation. The desire so characteristic of the Scottish peasant to give his children the best education in his power has probably more roots than one. Primarily it is religious. He wants his children to be able to read the Word of God; and, indeed, for the majority this was, two generations ago, the limit of education. Then, his shrewdness suggested to him that a good education was the best weapon for fighting the battle of life and carving a path to success. But the love of knowledge grows by what it feeds on; and, if utility be the first motive, this is soon superseded by delight. In the realm of knowledge the soul expands, breathing an ampler air, and, in communion with the great spirits of literature, is lifted above the sordidness of a narrow lot. There is nothing of better omen in a poor man's home than a wellfilled bookcase, and a young man cannot better begin to provide for his future home than by buying now and then a good book-not the trash diffused by circulating libraries, but a book which, as Milton says, is "the precious lifeblood of a masterspirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."

Carlyle says of his father: "Without religion he would have been nothing." his mother-one of the most remarkable figures disclosed in the literature of this century-he might have said the same thing; and exactly the same might have been said of both father and mother in the Paton and Cairns households also.

Religion was in the very air which all three men, with their brothers and sisters, They felt it as a power which breathed. had laid hold of their parents, separating them from the world and making them different from their neighbors. It connected their parents in their eyes with a supernatural system of things, and they all declare that they never found a more cogent demonstration of the reality of the supernatural than the change produced by it in the lives of their parents. Carlyle's father had never been vicious, but at one time be had been wild, and the whole family knew perfectly by what kind of influence he had been separated from the evil past and led to take his stand decisively among the godly.

The symbol of religion in these homes was family worship. When Paton's father became a decided Christian there was family worship in the grandfather's home on Sunday evenings; but the young Christian insisted upon having it morning and even-

father's handiwork will last long and do ing every day, and so he continued till the end. "None of us can remember," says Dr. Paton, "that any day ever passed unhallowed thus. No hurry for market, no rush to business, no arrival of friends or guests, no trouble or sorrow, no joy or excitement ever prevented our kneeling around the family altar."

More affecting still, however, is what this writer says of a habit practiced by his father of retiring from time to time into a small room for secret prayer. It was secret; but well did the children know what was taking place. When the father was in and the door shut they instinctively crept past on tiptoe, and when he came out with the light of another world on his face they did not require to ask whence the change had come. Robert Burns also knew from the experience of the parental home this priestly function of the father in the family, and he has done it justice in his greatest poem. In no other position is any father so venerable. The practice of bringing all the children together for this exercise at an appointed hour is one of the simplest modes of keeping up family discipline, and the minds of the children almost unaware become stored with the Word of God and the language of prayer.

It need hardly be added that these families were regularly in church on Sundays. They had all far to go, and one of the reminiscences of the children was in regard to the conversation of their parents with their neighbors on the way home. It was not idle talk. They went over what they had heard, taking the sermon to pieces and putting it together again; and from listening to these conversations the children learned that the Word of God was to their parents the very bread of life. Carlyle's description of the church of his childhood is classical: "A select few had united themselves. They had built a little meeting house at Ecclefechan, thatched with heath, and chosen them a priest, by name John Johnstone, the priestliest man I ever under any ecclesiastical guise was privileged to look on. He in his last years helped me well with my Latin (as he had done many) and otherwise produced me far higher benefit. This peasant union, this little heaththatched house, this simple evangelist, to gether properly constituted the church of that district. They were the blessing and the saving of many. On me, too, their pious, heaven-sent influences still rest and live. Let me employ them well."

The Sabbath evening was spent in the recapitulation by the children of what they had heard in church, in reading aloud and in thorough drill in the Shorter Catechism. A great deal has been said by writers of a certain type of the gloominess of such a mode of spending the Sabbath. But let any one read these books and judge for himself. Here is Dr. Paton's testimony on this very point: "Others must write and say what they will and as they feel, but so must I. There were eleven of us brought up in a home like that, and never one of the eleven. boy or girl, man or woman, has been heard. or ever will be heard, saving that Sabbath was dull or wearisome for us, or suggesting that we have heard of or seen any way more likely than that for making the day of the Lord bright and blessed alike for parents and children."

But there is far better evidence than any such testimony in the glow of sunshine resting on all three books. These homes

confidence. The children not only loved each other as children, but held firmly together in subsequent life, esteeming one another and helping one another. And the regard of all for their parents only stopped short of idolatry. In the English language there are few things finer than Carlyle's tribute to his father; Dr. Paton's is at least as enthusiastic and the biographer of Cairns says: "If out of that lowly cottage there came one at whose simplicity of heart and breadth of nature and obvious communion with the living God his countrymen have wondered, he did not excel in those high graces the man to whom he owed his birth and the pure, godly surroundings of his early days."

#### FRESH AIR STUDIES.

BIRDS IN WINTER.

BY HOWARD E. PARKHURST.

Nothing promotes health of mind and body like active life out of doors. Multitudes would doubtless find their way into fresh air and sunshine vastly more than they do, if they had a definite object in going out, but aimless wandering affords slight incentive. Just here the natural sciences serve an admirable purpose in giving a meaning to one's walks through fields and woods, entertaining and educating the mind, and affording the body nature's best medicine.

Along some lines of natural science, however, the student suffers a long annual interruption. The botanist finds very few specimens before April, and his year's work is practically over by the first of November, and the same is true in entomology. The subject that can be followed with most success all through the year is ornithology. In this, as in all similar studies, the chief harvest time is spring and early summer, but there is no month in the year that does not give interesting discoveries to the persistent inquirer, and I will mention briefly a few things that can be looked for when snow covers the ground and the thermometer is down to zero.

Of the birds of prey one can expect to see an occasional hawk and owl, the former flying by day, the latter by night. There are few nobler sights among birds than a hawk on the wing, and our natural repugnance to these birds has been proved groundless, for they are far more beneficial than hurtful to a man's interests, as they live chiefly upon animals injurious to the farmer's crops. The same is true of owls. The antipathy of other birds for owls is very curious. There is a strange legend in the East that it is due to the fact that the owls saw the Saviour during the darkened period of the crucifixion.

Quiterampant in many woods are the crow and his more stylish but not less villainous brother, the blue jay. Many of the song birds, too, though silent, are to be found on trees and bushes that contain seeds and bushes that contain seeds and berries, for these are their principal source of diet; among them the brilliant goldfinch, which in winter exchanges his yellow dress for a brown suit and will even warble in the cold when he feels well and the sun is bright; the handsome cedar bird, usually, like the goldfinch, in small flocks; the brown creeper, and, more rarely, the song sparrow and the white-throated sparrow. You need not be surprised, also, to find the

were manifestly full of love and mutual robin in twos and threes in some secluded confidence. The children not only loved spot, looking rather dilapidated at this sea-each other as children, but held firmly to-gether in subsequent life esterming one south.

The chief advantage of winter ornithology is in studying many species that come down from the north to spend the winter, just as the majority of our summer birds go south in fall and return in the spring. Most of our winter birds go north in April, spending the summer in Canada and British America. Among this class are the dainty, but hardy, golden-crowned kinglet, one of the smallest of our birds, to be seen in small flocks exploring the rough bark of trees containing the eggs and larvæ of insects and cheerily sounding his zee, zee, zee. Another interesting specimen is the crossbill, of the size of a bluebird, usually seen among the cones of evergreens extracting seeds with his twisted bill. In winter, too, comes the savage little "butcher bird," as large as a robin, a miniature bird of prey dressed in ash, with a harsh cry and a sullen look. Of woodpeckers perhaps the most abundant are the golden-winged," larger than a robin and with the entire under side of the wings of a rich gold color; and the little "downy," no larger than a sparrow, but very evident as he hammers on a bare tree as if his life depended on it-as, indeed, I suppose it

It is worth while to go into the woods to find the queer little nuthatches that can walk down the trunk of a tree without a rush of blood to the head, and whose great curiosity in looking at me as I pass them leads me to think that it has usually not been the masculine member of the family that I have seen. A handsome winter specimen is the snow-bunting, which often travels about in large flocks, which in their chiefly white attire look, on the wing, like magnified snowflakes. The snow bird is quite another species, almost black above and white beneath, a dressy little fellow, and quite generally distributed.

The most attractive to me of all winter specimens is the merry chickadee, that radiates its own sunshine in the stormiest day, always seeming desperately hungry and so never wanting the best kind of sauce, while its jovial spirit would find a feast in a dinner of herbs. If my soul ever undergoes transmigration, and enters into anything less than six inches long, may I wake up in a chickadee.

An occasional summer bird is left stranded here over winter, and occasionally one will find a catbird, a chewink, a fox sparrow, a hermit thrush, etc., that look strangely out of place at this season. I have given only the merest glance at the subject, with the hope that it may lead others to go out and find for themselves how much there is to see in what blind people call a dreary winter landscape.

Next to the grace of God nothing helps a mother more in the training of her children than good reading matter, and some of this may be light literature if wisely chosen. We have laughed over Helen Hunt Jackson's Cat Stories with the little ones, have enjoyed Little Women with the next older and read The Squirrel Inn and the Adventures of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aylshine with the boys, and enjoyed them all. But we do protest at the pictures of society life as they are presented to us in our new line of stories, where domestic infidelity, not purity, is the sauce that gives piquancy to the whole.—Interior.

#### Closet and Altar

Prayer moves the hand that moves the world.

He who trusts in God is secure, but let him remember that the ground of his security remains outside himself, or he will find that he is resting his faith upon his faith—and this means subjection to many bitter fears and questionings. It is our lot to change; it is God's glory that he changes not. When we think of our faith it is like the cable, which seems to move and tremble with the movement of the waves, but when we think of Christ it is like thinking of the anchor, which holds fast. Because our security is beyond the tempest of our own moods and changes it is eternally secure.

#### Vet still

Our change yearns after thine unchangedness; Our mortal craves thine immortality; Our manifold and multiform and weak Imperfectness requires the perfect One. For thou art One and we are all of thee— Dropped from thy bosom, as thy sky drops

Its morning dews, which glitter for a space, Uncertain whence they fell, or whither tend, Till the great sun, arising on his fields, Up calls them all.

-Dinah M. Craik.

b th o y n G n w th

See all things, not in the blinding and deceifful glare of the world's noon, but as they will seem when the shadows of life are closing in. At evening the sun seems to loom large on the horizon, while the landscape gradually fades from view; and then the sunset reveals the infinitude of space crowded with unnumbered worlds, and the firmament glows with living sapphires. Even so let the presence of God loom large upon the narrow horizon of your life, and the firmament of your souls glow with the living sapphires of hely thoughts.—F. W. Farrar.

"Thou art our potter." What a representation of God. He has taken up this as a vocation, namely, the redemption and glorification of your nature and mine. Between your soul and God there is a wonderful relation established. The sculptor is not more enchained to the marble he is employed in chiseling, nor the gardener to the spot which he is converting into a garden.—George Bowen.

We beseech thee, Lord, to behold us with favor, gathered together in the peace of this roof: weak men and women subsisting under the covert of the patience. Be patient still, suffer us yet a while longer with our broken promises of good, with our idle endeavors against evil-suffer us a while longer to endure, and, if it may be, belp us to do better. Bless to us our extraordinary mercies; if the day come when these must be taken, bave us play the man under affliction. Be with our friends, be with ourselves. Go with each of us to rest; if any awake, temper to them the dark bours of watching; and when the day returns to us-our sun and comfortercall us with morning faces, eager to labor, eager to be bappy, if bappiness shall be our portion, and, if the day be marked to sorrow, strong to endure it. We thank thee and praise thee, and in the words of bim to whom this day is sacred, close our oblation. Amen.

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#### Mothers in Council.

The problem of Sunday amusement for children under five years of age is not one that can be met by books or games alone, however appropriate they may be to the years of the little ones. In order to interest them it is necessary that some one—and the mother is the best one—should give herself to the children with the books and games. When this is done there will be little difficulty in finding means for the proper and profitable occupation for them even with meager resources, while without this sympathy and company the little ones will fail of satisfaccomplete the outfit of games may be. The reason for this is obvious. The child under five has not yet developed the powers of concentration of mind and continuity of thought on a single subject to a sufficient degree to enable it to entertain itself for any length of time without the assistance of sympathy and suggestion from some one else. Often on a week day, amidst a roomful of things adapted to its amusement, the little one will say, "I don't know what to do," and time has to be taken and ingenuity used to excite a new interest in the old objects. So it is certain that if the child is to be amused on Sunday the Sunday books and games must be supplemented by the devotion of a sympathetic and

But this does not answer the question as to books and games for little children. Perhaps that can best be suggested by telling what has been successfully used for the amusement of one such little one. Before he was two years old the sources of special Sunday amusement were the pictures found in Doré's Bible Gallery and a book entitled Gems of Art, neither of them expensive volumes. These, with little stories about the pictures, made the Sabbath a delight to the little one. At two and a half years Sunday playthings began to be introduced. The first was a well-stocked Noah's Ark. During the leisure hours of the day the child amused himself with this for long periods without assistance. "Leisure hours" are spoken of because the child had been for some time a constant attendant at church and Sunday school. In connection with these the Sunday school book and paper come in to be explained and read to the child by the mother.

Gradually other sources of Sunday amusement were added. At three years there came the Temple of Knowledge, an ingenious and instructive Bible puzzle often recommended and freely advertised. Soon after that Sunday Sawyer Cards, illustrative of the life of Joseph, were purchased and proved attractive and useful. Later The Temple in Blocks was procured, and the latest source of amusement adopted is one that would scarcely be thought of in this connection—Byington's Chart of Jewish National History. These things, with pictures illustrative of the Sunday school lesson drawn on the blackboard, and a scrapbook filled with pictures of temples, churches saints and madonnas, have furnished sufficient variety of material for Sunday amusement for the boy. Not all of these treasures are used every week, but, whatever the material se-lected, if lovingly and thoughtfully used by the mother, it has always served to make the day pass so quickly and pleasantly that the child looks forward to Sunday. One rule, that has insured the enjoyment of the Sunday games and pictures, is that under no circumstances, not even the entertainment of company, are they to be used by the child on other days, and the boy so thoroughly under-stands and respects the rule that he emphatically objects to, and sturdily resists, the handling by his little callers during the week of things sacred to Sunday.

I might also suggest an entirely different set of material to be used for such purposes:

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT FOR LITTLE CHILDREN. a home-made scrap-book filled with pictures from religious papers; Seven Years in Ceylon and one of the smaller illustrated Bible Dictionaries for picture-books; a home-made sand map; a set of dolls dressed to represent different missionary countries; a few wooden or tin camels, donkeys or sheep. These last can be used in an endless variety of ways. The camels would make the train with which Eliezer went to seek a wife for Isaac; one of the donkeys, the ass on which Balaam rode; the sheep, the flocks tended by Moses or David; they all would represent the wealth of Jacob or of Job. It is not so much the material used, so be it there is something of appropriateness in it, as the sacredness with which it is devoted to the Sabbath, and the ingenuity and time the mother puts into its use that will make Sunday a day of joy to the child. It may seem to some that the mother is de-

prived of mental and spiritual enrichment by such a course. But there is no better mental discipline than making one's self understand a thing so thoroughly as to be able to explain it intelligently to a little child, while the effort to become as a little child in thought and faith is a source of true development for the sonl. MRS. ALBERT DONNELL.

#### A COMMON NEED.

In response to a request in our issue of Jan. 9, and also in an earlier issue, that we mention a few books and picture charts suitable for the use of quite young children on Sunday afternoons, we append the following, all of which can be ordered through the Cong. S. S. & Pub. Society:

The Story of the Bible,	\$1.50
Bible Pictures and What They Teach Us,	1.50
Story of the Gospel,	.50
First Steps for Little Feet. By Charles Foster,	.50
Little Folks' Bible Gallery Board. By Jenny	
B. Merrill,	1 00
The Child's Bible. Introduction by Bishop	
J. H. Vincent,	1.50
The Child's Life of Christ. Introduction by	
J. L. Hurlburt,	1.50
God Is Love. 24 large color-plates,	1 50
That Sweet Story of Old. Colored plates. In-	
troduction by Archdeacon Farrar,	.50
Bible Steps for Little Pilgrims,	1 25
Bible A B C in Colors,	,20
Bible Stories in Simple Language,	.50
Life of Christ in Picture and Story. By Lou-	
ise Seymour Houghton,	1.50

#### CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Our human love is blind and selfish even to cruelty when the future good of our children is all forgotten in the gratification of indulging them in any way or any thing which is harmful. It is the opinion of medical men that much suffering and permanent injury is done to little ones by ignorant and irregular feeding. Certainly the helpless innocents are often the victims of thoughtless, selfish convenience; it may be easier to give a child a

cooky than to stop and divert it, and this oft repeated becomes a habit, until the little body is not all that suffers. The child's ideal of the best which the parent has to give is of something to gratify the appetite; he has learned no self-control and has become greedy, selfish and probably willful. Parents who love (?) their children so well that they can never punish them unless angry with them are most cruel, and the sharp, quick words make wounds the scars of which may last through life. The parents are grieved and disappointed that their children are so irritable and disagreeable, little thinking the cause is their own unintentional cruelty.

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· AVOID IMITATIONS ·

#### The Conversation Corner.



ERE is another picture of "two little pilgrims" for you, but I do not believe that any of you will guess that they are the same, or even twins. But they are surely both "pilgrims," for one is traveling on his rocking-horse and both of them on a canal boat; the last would probably make about the same rate of speed as the other! The picture was kindly furnished to the Corner by Mr. Clifton Johnson, the artist, but he did not tell the names of the children or of the boat, or any story about them. I think their home is Leyden in Holland, where, you remember, our ancestral Pilgrims lived for several years. Of course most of you know that in that very odd, but most interesting, country many families live all the time on such boats, and there the children eat and sleep and play. If any of the Cornerers join "The Congregationalist's Pilgrimage to Holland" summer, you must find those children and tell us about them. Meantime, the best I can do is to print a letter (which has been in my drawer several weeks) from a boy, who writes about his vacation in Holland:

ANDOVER, MASS.

ANDOVER, MASS.

My Dear Mr. Martin: The canals in Holland are very dirty, especially at the Hague and Amsterdam. There is green scum all over them. Out in the country the canals are higher than the railroads, so that the canalboats look very strange. It is said that Amsterdam is a northern Venice. The only resemblance is that they both have a great many canals. But the canals in Venice are for pleasure, and are the only way of getting about, as there are not any streets there. But in Amsterdam there are regular streets and horses and carriages, and the canals are merely for freight, and carrying things from ships to different buildings.

At the Italian lakes I met a very nice gentleman and his wife from Holland. They were very nice indeed. When we left there we exchanged cards and on his was Count Schimmelpenninck. We did notknow he was a count, but he had told us he was burgomaster. After we came home he sent me a picture of Queen Wilhelmins, and he wrote this on the back of it:

"To Master George H——, in remembrance

back of it:
"To Master George Hback of it:

"To Master George H.—, in remembrance of our acquaintance made in Lugano and hoping he may always remain equally enthusiastic at seeing his dear American flag, as I knew him to be when it was hoisted at Bellagio. Count F. D. Schimmelpenninck, burge meister [mayor] of Amersfoort, member of the states general of the Netherlands. Amersfoort, Sept. 26, 1894. Orange forever!"

I always took my hat off to the American flag.

Yours truly, Grorge H., Jr.

That is very interesting, even if it does

not tell anything about the canal boat children, and I wish that George would call and see me when he comes to town. I like his way of saluting the flag of his country!

FROM NEW MEMBERS.

SAUGUS, MASS.

Dear Mr. Martin: I have some money for Pomink. I am not a Cornerer, but I want to be. I am nearly eight years old. I have not any Newfoundland stamps. John L.

I have sent to my old friend at St. John's to try and obtain more dogs' heads and seals and ships, etc., for you and other friends of Pomiuk.

CLEVELAND, O.

OLEVELAND, O.

Dear Mr. Martin: A little while after the song, "The elephant now goes round," was put in the Corner my father began singing it without knowing it was in the Corner. I want to be a Cornerer. Can I? I am ten years old, and I am in the fifth grade. I have not skipped or lost a grade. My Christmas presents were a pencil box with lead pencil, penholder, knife, ruler and rubber, three games and three books—Blue Jackets of '61, Little Arthur's History of France, and Natural Law in the Spiritual World, also another book, Paul's Angel. I got a big, blue silk necktie. I am glad to see the old Captain back.

ARTHUR N.

Your presents seem to be of a very useful character, but don't you find Natural Law in the Spiritual World rather hard reading?

KENNEBUNK, ME.

Dear Mr. Martin: I am a girl twelve years old and wish very much to be a Cornerer. I used to have a black coon cat who grew to such size and looked so much like a bear that we called him Bruin, but he died in a fit. The we called him Bruin, but he died in a fit. The same friend who sent that sent us another coon cat. She is a tiger cat, with a white breast and paws, pink nose and beautiful eyes. We can't seem to find a name that suits her. We thought at one time that we would call her Trilby, but papa said "that is a back number." I would be greatly obliged if you and the Cornerers would suggest names for her.

GEETRUDE L.

You might name her for your historic Mousam River, of which a Corner girl sent us a photograph last summer, or you could combine geography and zoölogy and call it Kennecooin-that would have the advantage of rhyming with Bruin if you should wish, when she shall have had a fit, to give her a poetical epitaph, after the manner of the girl in the Corner Scrap-Book.

N.B. Look out for Armenian picture, and for Corner letters about it.

mr. mestin

#### CORNER SCRAP-BOOK.

Who Have Been Poet Laurentes of England? This question is raised by the queen's recent appointment of Alfred Austin to fill the position vacant since the death of Tennyson. The question is not entirely easy to answer. The earlier poets sometimes mentioned as laureates were not strictly such, only receiving occasional royal pensions or grants. The laureateship proper may be reckoned as beginning with Ben Jonson in 1619. Before that the following names are given with their sovereigns and dates of birth and death:

Geoffrey Chaucer. Henry Scogan.	1328-1400.	Edward III. Henry IV.
John Kay (Caius). Andrew Bernard.		Edward IV. Henry VII.
John Skelton.	1460-1529.	Henry VIII.
Edmund Spenser. Samuel Daniel.	1553-1599. 1562-1619.	Elizabeth. James I.

In the second list the years indicate the duration of the laureateshin:

Ben Jonson.	1619-1637.	Charles I.
Sir William Davenant.	1637-1668.	Charles I.
John Dryden,	1668-1688.	Charles II.
Thomas Shadwell.	1698-1692.	William and Mary.
Nahum Tate.	1693-1714.	William and Mary.
Nicholas Rowe.	1714-1718.	George I.
Rev. Lawrence Eusden.	1719-1730.	George I.
Colley Cibber.	1730-1757.	George II.
William Whitehead.	1758-1785.	George III.
Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton.	1785-1790.	George III.
Henry James Pye.	1790-1813.	George III.
Robert Southey.	1813-1843.	George III.
William Wordsworth.	1843-1850.	Victoria.
Alfred Tennyson.	1850-1892.	Victoria.
Alfred Austin.	1896-	Victoria.

Of the first list two names only come down to us with fame; of the second, five. It is too early yet to judge the present laureate; his first official poem, "Jameson's Ride," sounds tamely beside "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Keepers of scrap-books would better save it, however.

"Orange Forever!" One of the most intersting juvenile books on Holland is Mary Mapes Dodge's The Land of Pluck. Here is an extract illustrating George H.'s letter in the Corner:

The Oranges are loved by the Dutch because they can boast of many a valorous and wise ancestor, but principally because the head of the house, Prince William, who was murdered in 1584, freed the people from the Spanish tyrant whose despotic reign had become unbearable. The sole descendant of this long list of princes and kings is our little Queen Wilhelmina, much beloved by the people, who cherish her as something very precious.

Abraham Lincoln. Prince William reminds us of our "martyred President," whose birth-day occurs the coming week. If you are preparing a school essay upon him for that day you will find new material for illustration in the articles about his youth in McClure's Magazine, also in Mr. Henry Watterson's address in Boston, Jan. 20, reported in the papers. In the first you will see what helped to make the boy a great man-self-reliance, perseverance, mastering whatever he read or studied.

Whittier's Rhymes for Children. One of the January magazines has an article on the dear poet, which tells of a little girl, a particular friend of his, who asked him to write a verse on the death of her favorite kitten. Its name was worthy of the learned list proposed for our editorial cat a year or two ago-it was Bathsheba! Without hesitation, the poet solemnly repeated this epitaph:

Bathsheba! to whom none ever said scat— No worthier cat Ever sat on a mat Or caught a rat— Requiescat:

At another time the little girl's pony broke his leg, and again she asked Mr. Whittier for help, saying that she had written part of a verse, but could not think how to finish it. He asked her for her lines and she gave them:

My pony kicked to the right, he kicked to the left, The stable post he struck it, He broke his leg short off—

And the poet immediately added-

And then he kicked the bucket! L. N. M.

#### The Sunday School

LESSON FOR FEB. 16.

Luke 7: 2-16.

#### THE GREAT HELPER.

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

The evangelists wrete as preachers rather than as historians. They did not seek to give a record of the events in the Lord's life in the order in which they occurred, but to show from his acts and words who he was and why he came into the world. Luke tells us how Jesus, as the all-powerful friend of mankind, touches human life at every point and shows his supremacy over it. In this lesson Luke groups together two miracles demonstrating Christ's beneficent power to dispel sorrow by conquering fatal disease and even death itself. They disclose to us:

1. Our Lord's compassion. Jesus never sought a single case of sickness or sorrow that he might relieve it. His business was not to relieve individual distresses, but to purify the fountains of life through the truth to which he bore witness. Yet he who came to bring life to all mankind could never refuse it to one man. No one ever sought him for relief in vain. At Capernaum Jewish citizens pleaded for the help of Jesus for a Roman officer. He responded at once, though it must have seemed strange that he should be summoned by messengers and not by the person who sought his help.

Nain is a little village about four hours' walk southwest from Capernaum on the road toward Jerusalem. Perhaps Jesus was on his way thither to attend the second Passover of his ministry. He had reached the gate of the town, and with him a number of Galilean pilgrims. The most striking disclourses his character appear to have resulted from surprises, purely incidental. His meeting with this funeral procession was one of them. In a willow basket, borne by friends and neighbors, lay the body of a young man. Before it walked the widowed mother bowed with The sad faces of the large company of sympathizers showed how pathetic was the effect of the death, not only in the one home, but in the entire village. Instantly the affection of the Son of Mary went out to this mother and he became one in sympathy with the mourning multitude.

In both these cases the people were deeply moved and the presence and power of Jesus blessed them all. What pastor, whose heart has ached for sorrow which he could not relieve in the chamber where a beloved one was at the point of death, or as he has performed the last sad rites of burial, does not better understand Jesus because of the scenes here described? What mourner does not value more the privilege of telling his grief to Jesus as he sees him sending his message in answer to the faith of that centurion or standing beside that widow and before that bier? What he was then he is to every parent, husband, wife or friend coming to him bearing a burden of fear or grief.

2. Christ's expression of his compassion. The centurion was a foreigner, but Jesus not only dispelled his grief but honored his faith above that of his own countrymen. He did not even see him, but he sent him an assurance of friendship which overcame the national barrier between them and witnessed to the compassion of Jesus for every stranger in distress. To the bereaved widow he showed a sympathy which she had not even asked. Others wept with her. His first words were, "Be not weeping." They would have been unsympathetic had not their tone showed that he meant to remove the cause for weeping. Those who did weep would not touch the dead body, nor, if they could help it, that on which the body was borne, for they dreaded defilement. But Jesus, a stranger, stepped forward and touched the bier. The bearers By these words and this act he made the mother's sorrow and the friends' sympathy completely his own. He was one with them. Then the word of power broke the wonderful silence, "Young man, I say unto thee, Arise." The word which had called worlds into being commanded life to revive the dead. In the eyes of the Son of God this body was still, "young man." In calling him back to life Jesus invoked no other power than his own: "I say unto thee." To his word there was prompt response in life, action, utterance. The compassion of Jesus was fully expressed when he had made the mother realize that

her son was hers once more. 3. The effect of Christ's compassion on the world. In these two incidents Jesus appears as the world's Saviour. Not one broken heart is ever brought to him unnoticed. Not one sympathizing prayer for others is ever offered to him unheard. He still bears our griefs and carries our sorrows. We have not a high priest who cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities. Death had grasped the centurion's servant. No human power could have delivered him. But life was still in him. The young man of Nain was dead. In all history the Jews had known but two in-stances of the exercise of power over death, and those by their greatest prophets calling upon God. A sense of awe came on the people when the young man was raised from the dead. The impression spread throughout Palestine and came to John in his prison. It seems strange that no mention is made of the feeling towards Jesus of the young man and his mother: but Luke's thought is centered wholly on Jesus, for he writes to disclose him.

Christ did not come to change human conditions so as to banish sorrow by miracles, for its discipline is necessary in making holy character. But he wrought miracles to show his will toward men, and his power to deliver them from all ills. He began a new kingdom whose might will "bring to naught him that had the power of death, that is, the devil." So surely does what he accomplished insure the perfection of that kingdom that he could say even before he was crucified: "I have overcome the world;" and the apostle could proclaim with confidence, "Our Saviour, Christ Jesus, who abolished death, brought life and incorruption to light." These miracles are the assurance to every mourner that Jesus is the resurrection and the life; that he "shall wipe away every tear from their eyes, and death shall be no more; neither shall there be mourning nor crying nor pain any more." Christ's disciples are touched by human sorrows as he was, but cannot, as he did, banish them by a word. Yet by proclaiming his Word we are surely conquering sorrow and sin and death, and bringing in the time of which prophets dreamed and which Christ foresaw, when men shall obtain gladness and joy, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.'

#### THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING.

Topic, Feb. 9-15. The Fellowship of Believers. Mal. 3: 16-18; Acts 2: 41-47; Eph. 4: 1-7. Mutual interest. Helpfulness. Sharing in spiritual experiences.

(See prayer meeting editorial.)

The London New Age (Socialist) says the difference between the Turkish horrors in Armenia and the British horrors in Matabeleland is merely a difference of motive. Men wearing the queen's uniform fired into South African kraals filled with women and children and mowed down with seven-pounders thousands of poor Lobengula's men, simply for satisfying the Christian thirst for gold and creating an African thirst for rum; the Turks have organized massacres in Armenia either to put down threatened revolt or out of sheer fanaticism. And it says that for Lord Rosebery to "be haunted by the horrors of Asia Minor" is much to his credit, but it points out that he is the man who decorated and honored the "chief incendiary in South Africa," Sir CeciliRhodes.

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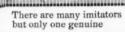
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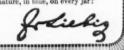


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#### PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM.

AN EMINENT SCHOLAR ON AMERICAN MIS-SIONARIES IN TURKEY.

Prof. W. M. Ramsay, author of a Historical Geography of Asia Minor, as well as of two volumes concerning the early church in the Roman Empire and St. Paul's travels, in the course of an important speech on the Armenian atrocities recently delivered in Aberdeen gave a discriminating analysis of Armenian characteristics and paid an unqualified tribute of praise to our missionaries in Tur-Though frankly owning at the outset that of the many races which he has met in the Ottoman Empire there is none to whom he personally owes so little gratitude for kinds shown to a traveler, none whose character has seemed to him in general so repellent, so selfish, so little alive to the loftier motives, so bound down in the lowest estimate of life according to the standard of money as the Armenians, Professor Ramsay at the same time emphasizes the possibilities which these people possess for rapid and high development under favorable circumstances. declares that the most striking examples he has ever encountered of ability to receive and assimilate and rise to the level of higher education and nobler nature have been among the Armenians, and instances two men in particular, one a young Armenian educated at Robert College, who was some years ago attached to the service of the British consulgeneral; another, a young pastor, a graduate of Aintab, whom Professor Ramsay ran across in his round of inspection of the out-stations of the American missionaries. Of this man the speaker said: "Meeting him accidentally and unawares in the squalid street of a wretched mud-built village, I felt as he approached the air of education and refinement and high purpose that belonged to him.'

The expressions of confidence in and hearty approval of the missionaries and their work in Turkey, coming from such an authority as Professor Ramsay, are worth quoting at length. Referring to the recent atrocities he length. Referring to the recent atrocities he said: "With regard to the facts the testimony of the American missionaries is enough te convince me and to convince all who have known the missionaries. I have already referred to their educational foundations, their colleges and their schools. But I have given no account of their position in the country, their knowledge of the people, the magnificent work they have done, their singleness of purpose, the good judgment with which they have abstained from all political bias and all interference with the established facts of the country (except in so far as an attempt to educate and to bring to a higher type of Christianity the Armenian people produces some change in the existing facts of the coun-Their work has been to create an educated middle class in the Eastern lands; such a class did not exist in these countries, and without such a class no free constitutional government is possible. It is these missionaries that have made Bulgaria fit to govern itself by educating such a class of men. Politicians may say that Bulgaria was created by the Berlin Treaty or by King Alexander, but I believe that in a more real sense it was Robert College that has made Bulgaria." In another eloquent allusion to this same college Professor Ramsay declared that it " has done more to facilitate a safe solution of the Eastern question than all the diplomacy of all the European powers throughout this century."

This magnificent testimony from a man so thoroughly familiar with Asia Minor and so distinguished for his researches in this region is in striking contrast to the irresponsible statements of such a superficial observer as Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith.

#### OUR OWN WORK.

A Wellesley for Spain. At the recent annual meeting in Boston of the International Institute for Girls in Spain, which is incorporated

under the laws of Massachusetts, strong emphasis was laid on the pressing need of funds for suitable buildings for this college in San Sebastian, which is a humble beginning of what may prove a Vassar or a Wellesley College for Spain. As a result of the earnest efforts of Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, who is director of the institute, many intelligent girls have gone out from its doors with an education hitherto almost unknown to the women of Spain. Among them are two bright girls who have passed the rigid examinations of the Royal University at Madrid with the highest honors, and forty-seven pupils who are already teachers.

The corporation has nearly \$10,000 in hand for the purpose of new buildings and a site of several acres has been selected for purchase when the funds will admit. The desire is to raise \$50,000 before beginning. Numbers of Spain's most progressive young women are pressing for entrance into the school, but are debarred because of the meager accommodations. In the classrooms the girls are packed into uncomfortably close quarters, and a kitchen twelve by fourteen feet serves as a laboratory for the classes in chemistry, physics, botany, physiology and zoölogy. Thirty children in the kindergarten departare crowded into a room only eight by ten feet in dimensions, while in small rooms called dormitories three to six students are obliged to sleep with no light save that which comes from a window reached by a ladder. After learning of these conditions one reads with sympathy this appeal of Mrs. Gulick: After twenty-five years of life and work in Spain we turn to our friends and ask them to help us place this precious jewel in a worthy and permanent setting. We can only give ourselves, our lives to this work, which we have gladly done. If we had a fortune probably we would be selfish enough not to let others share even in this necessary work, for the one whom God allows to do it will be immortalized in the history of Spain." John N. Dennison has been elected president of the corporation and Edwin H. Baker of Greenwich, Ot., treasurer.

Shall Missionaries Remain in Turkey? In an impressive article in The Missionary Herald Rev. W. A. Farnsworth of Cæsarea, now in this country, discusses the question whether our missionaries, in view of the ominous future and present danger and distress, ought to remain at their stations in Turkey or seek places of greater safety. While the writer acknowledges that the first impulse of those who lock at them merely as American citizens with no reference to their work and responsibilities would be to advise flight, especially on the part of single women and mothers with little children, he glories in asserting that none of the workers in the smitten regions have doubted the duty of standing bravely by the men and women to whom they are dεvoting their lives. "Has there ever been a time when the missionaries in Turkey could do so much for the good of the people as they can just at this time?" asks Dr. Farnsworth. 'Not to mention the great relief work that they are doing at Trebizond, at Van, at Harpoot, and at every station, indeed, where massacres have occurred, their very presence is both a comfort and protection to very many afflicted, frightened, sorrowing people. are the great opportunities of their lives and nobly are they meeting them. The missionaries in Turkey are making history. If they are able to remain in the land there is a noble future. All the Armenians in the empire are ready as never before to accept the messengers of the gospel." These are the brave words of a man whose daughter and five grandchildren are now on the ground in hourly dread and in peril of their lives.

Another Florence Nightingale. Attention has been recently called in the letters from the Tokic correspondent of the New York *Herald* to the noble work and the wide influence of Miss Eliza Talcott, for twenty-two years a

missionary of the American Board in Japan. Her services in the Nurses' Training School in Kyoto fitted her to werk successfully in the military hospitals at Hiroshima, where she went soon after the beginning of the war. The head surgeon commended her very highly and the Japanese soldiers, as well as the Chinese prisoners, looked upon her with profound gratitude and veneration. A Chinese officer, captured at Wei-hai-wei, has declared that "her very face was sunlight, beaming with Christian love. Her countenance was aglow with an inward delight and seemed ever ready to soothe and bless the sorrowful and brokenhearted. Our officers had not given an exaggerated account of her kindness and acts of charity, for we had the rare opportunity to share them and to appreciate their divine effects."

#### Y. P. S. O. E.

PRAYER MEETING.

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN.

Topic, Feb. 16-22. Loyalty to Our Church. Ps. 84: 1-12.

Christian Endeavorers who keep in mind the motto of their society hardly need to be reminded that it is as much their business to uphold and increase the honor of their church as it is to witness to Christ before the world. Yet one hears a good deal of talk nowadays that is likely to deceive those who are attracted by what seems to be an exhibition of remarkable breadth and charity. We are told that one church is as good as another—that all are after the same thing. Usually such reasoning proceeds from persons who think that one religion is as good as another, and in the great majority of cases the line of argument means practically absence of devotion to any church or any religion.

Our religion, to be real and effective, must gather itself around some center where it can receive nourishment and from which it can go forth to service. For most of us church relations are fixed by the providences that guide our lives. As a rule the fellowship in which our parents found comfort and inspiration is the one that appeals to us. Some men. to be sure, feel called, as did Martin Luther and John Robinson, to pass out from the church of their fathers into a larger liberty and greater purity. But such cases are exceptional, and one is likely to be happiest in his Christian life if he can stay in the church in which he was born and reared, and can there think his thoughts of God and men and do his work for God and men. If the church of his birth seems to him narrow and exclusive let him strive in the right way to broaden it, if it seems to him cold and sleeping let him bend his energies to its awakening, but let him at all events hold to it if possible and labor for its purification and effi-

Loyalty to a cause, a person, an institution, is kindled by knowledge concerning the object to which devotion is professed. knew more about our church we should love it better. We Congregationalists have a record of which we need not be ashamed. believers in our polity and faith have accomplished is writ in large letters. They freed he minds of men from unbearable bondage. They planted the seeds of civilization in a new continent. They established educational institutions on a comprehensive and generous scale, they sent the gospel to the remote regions of the earth. Today Congregationalists are standing for principles and are doing a work whose importance cannot easily be over-estimated. To recognize these facts is not to despise or ignore any other branch of Christ's church, but to fit us for better and more loval service in the place where our lives are set.

The irreligious man is an imperfect creation; the irreligious woman is a monster.—

Prof. John Stuart Blackie.

#### Literature

BOOK REVIEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES, A SERIES OF ESSAYS BY WALTER PATER.

This volume gathers together what is left of the uncollected work of Pater, with the addition of a preface and complete bibliography by Charles L. Shadwell. The essays in the book extend over the whole period of the author's literary activity, from the example of his youthful work in the last paper (which has been added, Mr. Shadwell says, "as the only specimen known to be preserved of those early essays of Mr. Pater's by which his literary gifts were first made known to the small circle of his Oxford friends") to the most recent of his works. This inclusion is fortunate, as it enables us to study the changes of a noble style, cloistered and reserved at first, but broadening out through knowledge and sympathy in the growth of a feeling of the human relations with which it deals, and the desire of appealing more directly to

A glance at the bibliography gives us the range rather than the purpose of Pater's work. It is a man of the Renaissance who speaks to us, one who has felt the charm and power of the old pagan life with all the freshness of its new discovery in the libraries and palaces of Italy in the time of the intellectual awakening. It is art, poetry, history, the quiet life of the spirit aloof from the busy ways of men which we call practical; and yet it has the mark of a deep study of and purpose for humanity. It is this sense of repose, not purposeless but strenuous, which attracts and holds us as we read. The author is never in a hurry. He never slights the work of preparation, but always makes us feel that he has seen his subject in its wide relations to environment, and in its orderly and natural place in the development of the spirit of man without which criticism is forever barren. Whether he is tracing Raphael through the changes of his short and brilliant career, in which "he has already habitually this strange effect, not only on the whole body of his juniors, but on those whose manner had been long since formed; they lose something of themselves by contact with him, as if they went to school again," or studying the soul history of Pascal, or making us feel the stirring of the people's life in the building of the great cathedrals of France, or recalling his boyhood in the wonderful picture of The Child in the House, we feel the power of an insight which grows and is not hurried, and the vigor of a wide and calm knowledge informing a powerful and finished style. The book, with its predecessors, has a value apart, because it is a witness to the repose of beauty and the calm in which the most enduring works of art must needs be wrought. We note a misprint on page 29, which makes a fine passage of sustained description nearly unintelligible. [Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.]

#### ASTRONOMY.

Mars. Of our celestial neighbors Mars is by far the most interesting at the present stage of knowledge. Unlike Venus, who covers her face with clouds, the ruddy star lies open to inspection, except when the differing voyages of the planets carry us

out of range or the conditions of our own atmosphere are unfavorable. These two hindrances are, however, so great that knowledge of our neighbor has progressed very slowly. In a sumptuous volume of more than two hundred pages Percival Lowell has given us the result of research in other quarters, enlarged and supplemented by nearly a year's systematic study, during the last opposition of the planet, in the dry and clear air of Arizona. To the name of Schiaparelli, the most famous of the students of Mars, that of Mr. Lowell must henceforth be linked. We have room for only the briefest statement of a few of his conclusions, which, it need not be said, are of the highest interest to every thoughtful student of the thoughts of God.

It is Mr. Lowell's conclusion that Mars. a planet whose surface is only one-quarter that of the earth, is in a much more advanced stage of planetary life than ours, nearer, that is, to the final extinction which seems to have overtaken the life (if any) of the moon. With few hights and depressions and with continual cloudlessness in an atmosphere rarer than that at the summit of the Himalayas, the one important question for the Martians is that of the conservation and utilization of the sparse water supply derived from the melting of the polar snows. This is conducted by a network of irrigating channels to a great part of the surface of the planet. Wherever these channels go, there are broad bands and ovals of vegetation thirty to one hundred and fifty miles wide, which grow green in spring and fade in autumn into a dull yellow, and these broad bands of vegetation, fed by the polar snows, are the only oases in the deserts to which the planet owes its peculiar ruddy light. In considering the enormous extent of the canals, it is to be remembered that "a Martian would be, physically, fiftyfold more efficient than a man," while "a mind of no mean order would seem to have presided over the system we see-a mind certainly of considerably more comprehensiveness than that which presides over the various departments of our own public works."

If we have any fault to find with the book it is with a certain exuberance of satirical humor which sometimes breaks the dignity of the style, as where it reads (page 111): "To have drawings simply swear at each other across the page is, in the interests of deduction, objectionable." Aside from two or three flaws of this kind, the style is delightfully clear and refreshingly light and humorous in touch. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50.]

Some idea of the rate of progress of modern scientific research may be gathered from the fact that Professor Young of Princeton has been obliged after only fourteen years to make a complete revision, including the entire rewriting of many parts, of his standard treatise on The Sun. And, even so, "the progress of discovery with respect to Helium," he says, "has been so continuous and rapid during the revision and printing of the work that I have found it necessary to append a supplementary note upon the subject." Written by the greatest American master of the subject in a clear and yet condensed style, with illustrations which are illuminating and a full index, this handbook starts on a new career of , usefulness. [D. Appleton & Co. \$2,00.]

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Introduction to the Synoptic Gospels, by Paton J. Gloag, D. D. This book completes Dr. Gloag's series of introductions to the books of the New Testament. The most important problem in this field is the synoptic problem. It is the correlate of the Pentateuchal question in the Old Testament. Are these three gospels independent, mutually dependent or compilations from one or more previous works? Dr. Gloag pronounces against their independence. He thinks that each of these gospels has oral tradition at its foundation, but considers this theory inadequate to account for their remarkable similarity. He favors the view that they are mutually dependent, and makes these propositions. 1. Mark is an original gospel. 2. In all probability, though not certainly, Matthew and Luke used Mark as one of their sources. 3. Matthew and Luke wrote independently of each other. Eichhorn, the great Biblical critic of the last century, was the first to bring into prominence the hypothesis of earlier written sources. Since his time it has been adopted in various forms by many of the leading students of the subject. Our author affirms that the theories of an Ur-Matthew and an Ur-Mareus are not supported by the fathers, although we might reasonably suppose them to refer to them. He argues that they are in themselves improbable and rejects them. Each gospel is taken up separately, pronounced genuine, and written by the evangelist whose name it bears. Mark and Luke were written in Greek. We cannot be positive about the original language of Matthew. The testimony of the fathers favors Hebrew, but the internal evidence points to Greek. A date in the neighborhood of A. D. 60 is assigned to each, Mark being the earliest. Dr. Gloag rejects the doxology in the Lord's Prayer. He gives the arguments for and against the last twelve verses of Mark, and accepts the passage, although admitting the preponderance of the evidence to the contrary. He accepts both genealogies and endeavors to reconcile them by supposing Mark to give the line of Joseph and Luke that of Mary. A special dissertation is devoted to this subject. The quotations from Matthew and the census of Quirinus are fully treated. This book give us a clear, vigorous and honest presentation of the synoptic gospels. In addition to the list of errata we note a misuse of the word "antedate," on page 184. [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.00].

The Elements of the Higher Criticism, by Prof. A. C. Zenos [Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.00], can justly claim to be the pioneer in its field. It is a carefully written inquiry into the legitimacy, objects, methods and history of what is known as the higher criticism. The author declares its object to be the solution of all questions referring to the origin, form and value of any literary production. To answer them is legitimate and desirable, but not indispensable, as is proved by the great work of the Bible before these questions were raised. He distinguishes three methods, the literary, the historical and the theological. The first deals with the peculiarities of language and style, the secend with the historical features and the third with the characteristics of the theology. The last may be more properly termed the argument from the content of

thought. The presuppositions with which a critic enters upon his work are discussed with the conclusion that the only proper postulate is the verification of all facts before their consideration. The eighth chapter is the climax of the first part of the book. In it Professor Zenos makes a strong argument in favor of the evangelical school. The remainder of the book is occupied with the history of Biblical criticism. The rise and development of the most important questions and the arguments advanced on both sides are briefly and fairly presented. Much careful and laborious work is shown here. The book will prove of real value to all students of the subject. The occasional summaries and the careful analysis of the contents are very helpful to the reader.

#### POETRY.

It is a pleasure to welcome in the convenient permanence of book form work which first saw the light in our own columns, as is the case with several of the poems which Richard Burton has published under the title of Dumb in June. The author possesses the insight and sympathy which are the fundamental qualifications of the poet and no one can read this little book without feeling the stirring of the wonderful life of nature and the answering thrill of the heart which recognizes something of its meaning. In this feeling of the close companionship of nature and of man the book is in the best sense modern. expressing at its poetic hight the spirit of the time. Mr. Burton's work will broaden and deepen, we believe-there is every promise of it in these few pages-but already he has given us delightful glimpses of the

Mounting moon With her white lures to the sea,

and the farewell of

Birds numberless, yet one in joy of flight,

and, best of all, the atmosphere and scenery of the book are distinctly American. If, with this high praise, some qualification is necessary in order to strike the exact level of achievement, we find here and there a line which seems a little forced, and we cannot help regretting that the title poem should have approached its great theme upon the negative rather than the positive side. To express the inexpressible is the high office of poetry, and it should not begin by striking the minor key of a confession of weakness in the presence of a joy for which it alone can afford us words. [Copeland & Day. 75 cents.]

Poetry is to be judged at its best, and the best in Down the Bayou, The Captain's Story, and Other Poems by Mary Ashley Townsend is very interesting indeed. In the first place the book is one more instance of the extension of our literature into new fields. Its background is that of the Mississippi delta or the plateau of Mexico, and Mrs. Townsend shows a power of describing natural scenery which carries the reader along with her and needs only selection and pruning to give it still greater strength, with an occasional power of seeing and grasping a strong dramatic situation. Singularly enough the most finished poem, from the artistic point of view, is the one piece of blank verse which the book contains. We do not like, however, some of the studied alliterations, as, for example, where the disagreeable lines,

Where the broad banana's banner Droops above the bamboo hut,

Lippincott Co. \$1.50.]
In Clover and Heather, by Wallace Bruce, challenges comparison with Skakespeare in sonnets voicing Ferdinand's love for Miranda and Juliet's for Romeo. We like Mr. Bruce's face in the engraved frontispiece, and we enjoy the enthusiasm of his love for nature in Scotland and America, but the list of commendations with which the book concludes almost induces us to believe that poets are the worst judges of poetry. Mr. Gladstone has established a reputation for good nature, but Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes we think were imposed upon. The verses, as Dr. Holmes says, "are very easy, fluent, lively and well compacted "-too easy and fluent, we fear, to have much value except as souvenirs for friends.

We cannot help feeling that the title of Leonard Woolsey Bacon's volume of collected essays, Irenics and Polemics, shows a yielding to his sense of an external fitness, the other order of the words seems so much more appropriate to the work which he delights in and does with such neat dispatch. The book is thoroughly readable, and if we ever are completely in the wrong we can hardly wish for a more kindly and expeditious "setting down" than that which the author here gives to more than one religious humbug. To those who have not read it we especially commend the first essay in the book, Two Sides of a Saint, which is a delightful example of witty iconoclastics as well as an instructive chapter of church history, while the review of Garrison is a lesson to the writers of biographies of adulation. The Christian Literature Company. \$1.00.]

The keynote to Mr. George H. Ellwanger's Idyllists of the Country Side may perhaps be found in a chance sentence from his study of Thoreau: "The practical we have always with us; it is the poet and the dreamer of whom the world stands most in need." It is his purpose to make us better acquainted with the poets and dreamers of the country side, and he takes for this purpose four Englishmen-Walton, Gilbert White, Hardy and Jeffries-and two Americans, Thoreau and Burroughs. It is to some extent nature at second-hand which he gives us, but those who know and love the authors upon whom he comments will be glad to listen to a sympathetic interpreter. [Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.]

Menticulture, or the A. B. C. of True Living [A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.00], is by Horace Fletcher and is a series of papers in which all the evil passions are traced to either anger or worry, and victory over these, which the author terms emancipation, is represented as the object of life and, when attained, as the source of happiness. The book harmonizes with the teachings of Christianity, but does not rest upon them directly or make them specially prominent. It is rather the utterance of a philosophical mind, anxious to make the best of things and reasoning from observed facts without putting special emphasis upon duty. It does not seem to us to go deep enough to revolutionize many lives, while what there is of it is commendable.

Tragedy has its undoubted place in literature, but we think it is not often found within the narrow bounds of the short More than one of the stories shows the

mar the music of a descriptive song. [J. B. story. It is true that De Maupassant taught us how much of horror might be compressed within the limits of thirty pages, but we have never felt that the world was better for the lesson. When Louise Imogen Guiney, therefore, gives us four tragedies in unbroken succession in her Lovers' Saint Ruth's we feel some of the indignation with which Darwin regarded stories which did not end well. They are written in Miss Guiney's highly wrought style (highly embroidered, we are tempted to call it when we discover phrases like these, "The flooring was of the perfect plush of the English grass," "His heart-thuds made it hard for him to be punctilious," and "Her tacticianary social eye") and show a keen sense of the picturesque changes of life and nature, but we confess that we much prefer the author among the literary heroes whom she has sketched so pleasantly for us in previous books. [Copeland & Day. \$1.00.]

Five well-told stories of by no means equal merit are tied together in a tasteful volume which takes its name from the initial tale, An Accidental Romance [The Republic Press. \$1.25]. The author, W. S. Rossiter, reminds us a little of Stockton in the cleverness of his plots and his style is sparkling and graceful. The atmosphere of New York city pervades many of the pages, but there are also some excellent descriptions of Green Mountain and other rural scenery. If we miss in the stories any traces of moral purpose, the author has in his preface prepared us for that by disclaiming any desire to frame a homily or enter the field of social problems. He has, however, furnished stories whose interest never flags, which take a strong hold on human life and not only entertain and rest the reader, but leave him with an appetite for more of the same sort.

Herbert Vanlennert, by C. F. Keary, is an English society novel which illustrates at once the provincialism and cosmopolitanism of the British Empire. The story takes the reader in its course to India, Afghanistan and Egypt, but everywhere the interest is wholly in English types and English social questions. We cannot wholly commend it, in spite of its general cleverness of construction and character drawing, to readers who believe in the old-fashioned proprieties and reticencies of social life and its mirror in fiction. [J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1,25.7

In another story, less pretentious but more agreeable, of British life, Sarah Tytler tells of A Bubble Fortune, which comes late in life by the death of a distant relative to an Australian long settled at home, only to be lost again by the success of another claimant. How that loss was, in effect, made up to the lawyer's clerk whose life as an English squire was so brief, the book very pleasantly tells.-From the same publishers comes the latest story of Mrs. Hungerford ("The Duchess"), A Point of Conscience, which needs no special characterization to the readers of her always popular stories. [J. B. Lippincott Co. Each, \$1.00.]

The Least of These is the title of a collection of short stories by L. T. Meade [Cranston & Curts: Cincinnati; Hunt & Eaton: New York. 75 cents]. They are evidently English in origin as well as in the scenes which they depict, and deal with the pathetic life of poverty and especially the life of children in the crowded London streets.

hardened lives upward, and there is considerable power and pathos throughout It is well above the level of the book. the "made to order" religious stories in its grasp of human nature and knowledge of the art of story telling.

#### MISCELLANEÓUS.

By way of reprints we have Tom Brown's School Days by Thomas Hughes and Silas Marner by George Eliot, both in the Riverside Literature series [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 60 and 40 cents. 50 and 30 in paper covers]. These are well printed on strong paper and simply and tastefully bound in linen. Every boy reads Tom Brown without urging and could hardly have it in better form; and Silas Marner, in addition to its intrinsic interest as a work of art, is one of the literary masterpieces required for admission to American colleges .--We have also a reprint of Sybil by Disraeli [Macmillan & Co. \$1.25], with an introduction by H. D. Trail and agreeable woodcuts illustrative of the text by F. Pegram. Disraelithe man who, when he wanted to read a novel, wrote one-will always be read through curiosity, at least, and in Sybil we probably have him at his best. It seems odd, however, to be assured in the introduction that he was the inventor of the political novel, and that with him it ceased. -Peter Simple by Marryat [Macmillan & Co. \$1.25] is issued in the same style with illustrations by W. Ayton Symington and a critical introduction by David Hannay.

From Vermont to Damascus, by Adna Brown [George H. Ellis: Boston], is an interesting record of a business man's impressions and experiences in a journey through parts of Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land and Turkey. Mr. Brown and his wife were members of The Congregationalist's party last year, and the letters were first published in the local paper of his own town, Springfield, Vt.

In Macaire, a melodramatic farce by Robert Louis Stevenson and William Ernest Henley, we have the mind of the lamented author of Treasure Island in full play, with only a sense of literary responsibility. Light as is the matter of the book it is full of delightful touches and does not lack the moral which is the shadow of all powerful transcripts of human life. Stevenson loves an expressive word-how many of our readers know what "titubant" means? Particularly clever are some of the rogue's definitions: gold, "love's whistle"; ideas, "the protoplasm of wealth"; honesty, "the strategic point for theft." [Stone & Kimball: Chicago. \$1.00.]

Volume I, of the Report of the Commissioner of Education is a treasury of materials for the study of educational systems at home and abroad, enriched by the statistics and reports of the Columbian exhibition at Chicago. It may surprise some of our readers to know that Nebraska stands first among the States in point of literacy, in company with Kansas, Iowa, South Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon and Washington, and that Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine show an increase of illiteracy, in the latter case amounting to thirty-six per cent. for the decade. This, of course, is due to the influx of a foreign and illiterate element from Europe and Quebec.

In The Songs and Music of Friedrich Froebel's Mother Play Susan E. Blow has prepared and arranged a new translation, fur-

power of simple, childish faith in leading nished with new music, of the famous songs of the great geological collections of the hardened lives upward, and there is conreally adaptations by such well-known writers as Emily Huntington Miller and Laura E. Richards, and are very well done. Some of the original woodcuts are enlarged and all of them are large enough be clear to childish eyes, to which they will be none the less interesting for their old world quaintness. [D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.]

Volume LXVII, of the Sailor's Magazine brings the record of the good work of the American Seaman's Friend Society for 1895, together with a collection of original and selected matter bearing upon the sea and the experience of seamen. It contains a useful map of the world, showing the thirty-one ports at which the society meets the sailors with its help. The magazine, with its distinct sea flavor, is always readable.

The Presbyterian Board of Publication sends us the Sabbath School Blackboard, which is a series of full-size designs in black and white, illustrating the Sunday school lessons for the year, together with a descriptive supplement called The Superintendent's Assistant, with questions and hints for desk review and a reproduction of the designs in little. Since the blackboard is only a means to an end, it would seem to us better to abandon the imitation of it for the greater range and variety of pictures in color. Since, however, it is a tradition in many schools and the talent for suggestive drawing is too rare among our achers to be reckoned upon, these designs will no doubt be a great help in holding the attention of the children. [\$3.00 a year.]

- A musical adaptation of Longfellow's Evangeline has recently been received with great enthusiasm in Brussels.
- It is stated that Eugene Field left an estate of \$25,000, besides the home which he had recently conveyed to his wife.
- The death of Lord Leighton removes the most striking figure in English art. Whatever may be finally thought of his pictures his gracious and commanding personality will not soon be forgotten.
- A book which must be taken into account in a final estimate of the Old Testament higher criticism has just been published by Professor Sayce under the title of The Egypt of the Hebrews and Herodotus.
- By an error in our issue of Jan. 23, it was stated that Rev. Frederic Palmer's Studies in Theologic Definition was published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The publishers are E. P. Dutton & Co. of New York, and the price \$1.25.
- A copy of the second printed book with a date, a psalter printed on vellum in 1459 at Maintz, is offered by a well-known London antiquarian bookseller for the modest sum of \$26,250. At its last sale it brought only \$1,500 less than this.
- We congratulate The Critic upon the attainment of the good age of fifteen years with a useful and prosperous history behind it. Its anniversary number of Jan. 18 contains an interesting review of the history of American literature during the period of its
- Six large volumes of papers have already been printed with reference to the paleontological material gathered by Princeton University during the last eighteen years in annual expeditions to the arid regions of the West. The university possesses already one

- It is asserted by the Chap-Book that a London publisher recently offered a distinguished novelist an extra £200 if the latter would consent to have his latest story issued under an assumed and feminine name, which, if true, goes to show the public love of sensation and its commercial value rather than the triumph of women in the field of litera-
- The American copyright law and the stranding of the steamer Cephalonia on the Welsh coast after collision have combined to delay the publication of the Slatin Pasha's book describing his captivity in the Soudan. The type was set in America and sheets shipped to England for the simultaneous publication which the law requires, but the sheets were ruined by sea water and the book must wait until others are received in England.
- The Newberry Library in Chicago, through purchase from its owner and gatherer, Gen. G. W. Bailey of Nevada, Io., has become the fortunate possessor of one of the best Chinese libraries in existence. It contains only about 1,200 volumes, but embraces all of importance that has been written about China, and the most famous works of the Chinese themselves. There are many precious manuscripts and other treasures which it would be difficult to duplicate.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Ginn & Co. Boston.
  THE TIMON OF LUCIAN. Notes by J. B. Sewall. pp. 145. 55 cents. CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. By R. P. Williams. 60
- THE YEAR ROUND. PART III. Spring. pp. 35 cents.
- Roberts Brothers. Boston.
  Life of Jesus. By Ernest Renan. pp. 481. \$2.50.
  THE RELIGION OF HOPE. By P. S. MOXOM. pp. 330. \$1.25.

- 330. \$1.25.

  Lee & Shepard. Boston.

  STUDIES IN THE THOUGHT WORLD. By Henry Wood. pp. 299. \$1.25.

  H. L. Hastings. Boston.

  PEBBLES FROM THE PATH OF A FILGRIM. By Harriet B, Hastings. pp. 319. \$1.50.

  G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York.

  RUSSIAN PORTRAITS. By Vtc. E. Melchior de Vogié.

  Translated by Elizabeth L. Cary. pp. 143. 50 cents.

  A PRINCESS OF THE GUTTER. By L. T. Meade. pp. 307. \$1.25.
- Dodd, Mead & Co. New York.
  REET ECLOGUES. By John Davidson. Dodd, Mead & Co. New York.

  FLEET STREET ECLOGUES. By John Davidson.
  pp. 219. \$1.25.

  THE PAYING GUEST. By George Gissing. pp. 191.
  75 cents.
- THE UPPER ROOM. By "Ian Maclaren." pp. 128.
- 50 cents.
  THE SEVEN WORDS FROM THE CROSS. By W. Robertson Nicoll. pp. 112. 50 cents.
  CHRIST AND THE FUTURE LIFE. By R. W. Dale. By Ernest McGaffey. pp. 267. \$1.25.
- THE LOVE AFFAIRS OF A BIBLIOMANIAC. By Eugene Field, pp. 205. \$1.20.
  THE BUICIDE CLUB. By R. L. Stevenson. pp. 174. 75 cents.
- THE BUILDES. Macmillan & Co. New York.

  ALFRED LORD TENNYON. A STUDY OF HIS LIFE
  AND WORK. By Arthur Waugh. pp. 268. \$2.00.

  NEW POEMS BY CHRISTINA ROSSETTI. Edited by
  W. M. ROSSETTI. Pp. 397. \$1.70.

  Thomas Whitlaker. New York.

  THE GREAT MEANING OF METANOIA. By Treadwell Walden. pp. 166. \$1.00.

  D. Appleton & Co. New York.

  MOVEMENT. By E. J. Marby. Translated by Eric
  Pritchard. pp. 328. \$1.75.

  Baker & Taylor Co. New York.

  THE VICTORIOUS LIFE. By Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe.
  Edited by D. L. Pierson. pp. 208. \$1.25.

  C. W. Bardeen. Syracuse.

- C. W. Bardeen. Syracuse.
  OUTLINE STUDY OF UNITED STATES HISTORY.
  y Harlow Godard. pp. 143. 50 cents.
- S. C. Griggs & Co. Chicago.

  THE HISTORY OF ORATORY. By Lorenzo Sears,
  L. H. D. pp. 440.

#### PAPER COVERS.

- Ginn & Co. Boston.

  SYLLABUS OF GEOMETRY. By G. A. Wentworth.
  pp. 50, 27 cents.
- ADDRESSES IN HONOR OF PROF. FRANCIS A. MARCH, LL.D., L.H.D. pp. 118. 50 cents.

#### MAGAZINES.

- MAUALINES.

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  MAUL.—HABPER'S.—ATLANTIC.—

  BT. NICHOLAS.—SCHEBNER'S.—PLEASANT HOURS.

  —HOMILETIC REVIEW.—LIPPINCOTT'S.—NICKEL.

  NEW ENGLAND.—ART AMATEUR.—CHAP-BOOK.—

  FORDM.—TREASURY OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.—

  AMERICAN KITCHEN.



[PHOTOGRAPH BY GILBERT, PHILADELPHIA]

## General Harrison on the Presidential Office

In which an ex-President of the United States explains, for the first time in history, the Presidential office. And General Harrison does it in his remarkably clear and simple manner

In the FEBRUARY issue of

## THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Ten Cents On Every News-stand One Dollar For an Entire Year

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#### News from the Churches

#### Meetings to Come

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING, Pilgrim Hall, Feb. 10, 10 A. M. Subject, The Social and Family Life of the Pilgrims and the Puritans. Speaker, Rev. E. H. Byington, D. D.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING in the rooms of the Woman's Board of Missions every Friday at 11 a.w.

UNION BIBLE CLASS, conducted by Rev. Alfred A. Wright, D. D., Bromfield Street Church, Buston, Saturday, 3 P. M.

day, 5 r. m.
TURKEGE NEORO CONFERENCE, annual meeting,
TURKEGE, Ala., Wednesday, March 4.
ESSEX NORTH ASSOCIATION, Riverside Church, Haverhill, Feb. 18, 9.39 a. m.

verhill, Feb. 18, 9.39 A. M. B. W., Blackstone, Feb. 6. Collation provided. Mrs. J. K. Browle of Harpoot, speaker.

INTER-SEMINARY MISSIONARY ALLIANCE, Central District, ninth annual meeting, Hartford Seminary, Hartford, Ct., Feb. 27-March 1.

#### Benevolent Societies.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts by the Massachusetts represented in Massachusetts by the Massachusetts Home Massachusetts Ary Society, No. 9 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Coit, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

B. Palmer, Treasurer.

No 33, OMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 33, OMES HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 34, OMES HOMES H

nuai membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00 Contributions solicited Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FORBIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, No 1 Somerset Street, Boaton. Frank H. Wiggin, Assistant Treasurer; Charles E. Swett, Fub. Ishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 153 La Salle St. WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Rooms 1 and 2 Congregational Heuse. Miss Ellen Carruth, Treasurer; Miss Abble B. Child, Home Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Bible House, New York, Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House; Chicago office, 153 La Salle Street.; Cleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 108 Bible House, New York City.

THE CONGERGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Serretay F. R. Ev. Hence T. A. Santon, 20 Bible House, House, Soston, Field Secretary.

CONGEGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.—(Including work of former New West Commission.) Aids four hundred students for the ministry, eight home missionary colleges, twenty scademies in the West and Seuth, ten free Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices, 10 Congregational House, Boston. 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Address, 10 Congregational House, Boston. 161 Washington St., Chicago, Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev.

CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.— Contributions used only for missionary work. Re-George M. Boyaton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Fleid Secretary; E. Lawrence Barnard, Treas-urer, Congregational House, Boston.

Ph. D., Fleid Secretary; E. Lawrence Barnard, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID.—
Treasurer, Mr. Arthur G. Stanwood, 701 Nears Building Boston. Address applications to Rev A. H. Quint, D. D. Congregational Library, I Somerset Street, Boston.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.—In order to afford a little timery aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites emerous individual effic. For ruller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892 and VearBook, 1893, page 62. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Bart-Gees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) [here insert the bequest], to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relied, as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1886.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUP-

1888.
THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUP-PLY, established by the Massachusetts General Associ-ation, invites correspondence with churches and minis-ters. Careful attention will be given to applications from churches without the State. Room 22A, Congre-cational House, Boston. Rev. Charles B. Rice, Sec.

rom churches without the State. Noom 22A, tongregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles B. Rice, Sec.

The Boston Neaman's Friend Society, organized 187. Chapel and reading-room, 27 Hanover St., Boston. Open day and evening. Sailors and landsmen welcome. Daily prayer meeting, il a. M., Blible study, 3 P. M. Sunday services, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Studday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven. Is a configuration of the second state of the second seco

#### PASSING COMMENT.

"There are new voices in the meetings," writes a pastor. Without knowing more of his church, we may be well assured that encouragement is present. Pastors are continually trying to teach their prayer meeting congregations that the responsibility of affording greatest benefit at the midweek gathering is not with the few persons invariably heard from, but with those whose only contribution to that hour, the year around, is their presence. Not unworthy the forcible appeal for better spiritual support made on a recent Sunday from a suburban pulpit was the comment of an inactive parishioner concerning himself, "I must get to work or get out!

A certain church, having decided to build, became discouraged even before it had set

about preparing for the task. A few urged on the enterprise and inspired consecrated giving, which multiplied both faith and figures to a successful outcome, demonstrating what can be done "on any field," writes an evewitness, where all give with the spirit of sacrifice.

A perusal of the items for a few weeks past justifies the comment that church debts are fast going, going. Now comes in a good hint which would seem hardly necessary, but a church gives it: Not to incur extra heavy expenses until the prospect of meeting them is good.

The seminaries seemed to be full of the pirit of the Day of Prayer for Colleges, affording the students a peculiar fitness to meditate upon the institutions with which they have so recently dissolved their relations.

The far Northeast is heard from this week. It seems to be a land of promise as set forth by the former secretary of the State Missionary Society, who for many years has watched that field.

It is a Connecticut idea, and a good one, to have the free library of a small community in the parsonage.

#### FROM NEW HAVEN.

The two churches upon the historic New Haven Green have been unique in their character and in their influence among the churches of Congregationalism. Center Church and United Church have been the centers of much that has molded the thought and life of the Congregationalism of New England and consequently of the country at large. They stand today mainly as representatives and leaders of modern Christian thought.

Dr. Munger, in a recent sermon, preached on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his pastorate, gave an interesting review of the history of United Church. Owing to the close connection of the church with the university, there is a constant stream of membership flowing through by letter. Theological students come and go. Whole families, locating in New Haven for educational purposes, do likewise. A large part of the membership being of this character, it is not possible for such a church to attempt modern institutional methods; and yet, despite all this and in the face of an almost exclusively intellectual atmosphere, this church has, to a considersble degree, conformed itself to modern practical methods.

Ten years ago the external form consisted in a well-attended morning service, a small evening service, a small Sunday school, and that was about all. But the aspect has changed. United Church now has its live Christian Endeavor Society, its Men's Club, Boys' Brigade, Women's League, girls' gymnasium class and the general features of modern institutional methods.

Dr. Munger attributes this change to a variety of causes. First, a traditional spirit in the churches of New Haven which makes for peace and unity. Then, of course, the growth of the city. When Dr. Bacon said that New Haven would always go to church on the Green he did not anticipate a growth from 30,000 to 100,000 people. The employment of an assistant pastor, which means more pastoral work, has had much to do with the growth. Dr. Munger thinks that something of gain is due to the fact that it is understood that United Church stands for certain ways of thinking and of procedure that were ahead and are now abreast of the times.

But above all he holds that the enlargement of its functions has contributed most to the strength of the church, and that without this it would have declined.

And yet United and Center Churches still stand mainly and conspicuously for intellectual Christianity, and the atmosphere of the campus and the Green are the same.

There are those who would not think that such a spirit could unite or participate in the

spirit of the evangelist, and yet New Haven has been the seat of more than one great religious revival. It was on such an occasion that Horace Bushnell, then in Yale College, was converted. Probably the greatest religious awakening that has come to New Haven for many years has been brought about by the Mills meetings during the past month. All the evangelical churches united. Figures do not convey much in themselves, and yet the attendance at these services indicates the large number of people who have come directly under their influence.

Up to Jan. 29 about 5,000 cards, reading "I desire henceforth to live a Christian life," been signed. Sunday, Jan. 26, 2,000 boys were at the armory in the morning, and over 4,000 people were at each of the afternoon and evening services, the latter meeting being advertised as exclusively for non-church-goers. The attendance at the daily noon meetings has averaged over 1,000. The daily afternoon meetings averaged about the same, and the week day evening meetings about 2,400. Meetings for men only have been attended by 2,200 men at the Grand Opera House, and about 3,200 when held in the Hyperion Thea-The general interest and co-operation is evidenced by the fact that on last Wednesday the business houses of the city were very generally closed from 2.30 until 5 o'clock, including even some saloons. Mr. Mills has reached all classes, from the labor unions of the city to the theological students of the university.

The meetings have been much unlike those which one usually associates with revival occasions. They have been entirely free from excitement, yet an intense spiritual feeling has characterized them throughout. The interest has been deeply thoughtful.

During his stay of a month, preaching two or three times a day, Mr. Mills has not once over-stepped. He does not berate; he persuades. He criticises without belligerency. His strongest strictures, and he makes such, are given with graciousness and courtesy of tone. He does not reject what is modern because it is modern. He succeeds, however, in translating the language of modern thought into the language of today's He measures every question by the standard of love.

That Mr. Mills has reached widely differentiated classes is evidenced by the invitations which he received and accepted to address the laboring men under the auspices of Central Labor Union, the college undergraduates and the students of Yale Divinity School.

Mr. Mills called attention to one fact which must be admitted and which is to be deplored. That is the lack of connection between the university and the public life of the municipality. He contrasted New Haven with Cambridge in this respect. While it is evident that the conditions in these two cities are entirely different, yet it is just as evident that Yale University and its faculty live too much within a world of their own.

Not among the least of the influences of Mr. Mills's great awakening must be its effect upon the effort which is being so vigorously and ably led by Dr. Newman Smyth to purify the civil and social life of the city.

Yale University is still acquiring property. Recent purchases include the College Street Church for the use of the musical department. Yale now owns nearly all of the land which is bounded by its scattered buildings. The Phelps Memorial Building with its massive arch is nearly completed and gives the university an imposing front facing the green. The cry is for more money. Perhaps one of Yale's sorest needs is a proper endowment for her library. The sum available for the purchase of books is very meager.

At the divinity school Professor Stevens has acclimated himself to the atmosphere of systematic theology and bids fair to make as marked a success in this department as in

that of Greek exegesis. President Dwight is renewing his youth in his old chair of New Testament exegesis.

There is a growing disposition among the students to develop the social life of the school. Renewed interest in debate has been awakened by the selection of theological students to represent the university in the intercollegiate debates, which has resulted in the organization of the Leonard Bacon Debating

The advantage of advanced entrance requirement enacted last year is already showing itself in the standard of the new men who entered this year, especially as regards the

#### THE NORTHERN MAINE FIELD.

A council met at Ashland, Jan. 15, and a church of sixteen members, four on confession, was organized and recognized. Rev. C. L. Parker has been the pastor in this vicinity since last June. There is no house of worship, but the movement for one is already begun and will be accomplished withdoubt. The recognition services were deeply interesting and left a favorable impression. A fine congregation gathered in the evening at the hall now used for the services, and excellent music was given by the choir. Addresses were made by the visiting ministers, Rev. Messrs. Moore, Noyes, Hescock, Harbutt, Strong, Adams and Whit-

This is now a point of much promise. It has been settled about fifty years and quite a village has gathered not far from the new depot. The business, the hotels, the fine school building and an Episcopal church indicate thrift in the community. The farms are especially good, and are neatly cleared and tilled. The foundations are now well laid, and there is good prospect of solid, if not speedy, growth. There are several simitar points in the vicinity. The primitive for-ests, streams and lakes stretch far to the west and north, and these abound in fish and game, which will delight the incoming sportsmen until new clearings have been made, followed by new towns and the school and the church.

Rev. Charles Harbutt is prospering in the work at Presque Isle. The church buildings are more attractive and convenient since being improved quite extensively, and the congregations are increasing each Sunday.

Rev. G. B. Hescock of Fort Fairfield, after seven years of solid service marked by anusual progress, is as popular as ever, and is giving sermons solid in matter yet timely nd calculated to catch and hold attention His is a strong, working church, and it will be ready to entertain the next State conference.

Rev. H. L. McCann of Houlton has gone into the parsonage just finished. The church moves along as usual. Some of the many churches in the town perhaps ought never to have been born, but the pioneer of them all does not feel ready to die, and will put forth strong power for continued existence.

Rev. H. H. Noyes of Island Falls continues to lead in that prosperous community, and good additions to the church are received from time to time. He enjoys the convenient parsonage, newly finished, and the question now , How can the house of worship be en-This was the youngest Aroostook larged? church till the organization of that in Ashland. Rev. T. C. Craig, son of the first deacon of this church, is now visiting the old homestead, and is interesting his friends by his excellent sermons.

Rev. J. S. Strong of Patten is doing grand work there. Some repairs have already been made upon the meeting house and more is to be done another season. The conditions for growth in this place are promising, since a branch to the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad is well along towards completion.

The Sherman church also, which is minis-

tered to by the indefatigable pastor, Rev. I. C. Bumpus, is prospering as usual and his sople respect and love him, co-operating in all his plans.

Thus it will be seen the churches of the Aroostook County are in a presperous condition, in spiritual as well as material things. But there is much yet to be done, and there is need of wisdom, energy and money to keep the work fully abreast of the push in secular business. J. E. A.

#### EVENTS IN IOWA.

A bill in the legislature proposing to license the manufacture of liquor is creating renewed interest in the temperance question. Iowa has fought too many battles and gained too many victories to take any back step willingly in her opposition, either to the use or the manufacture of intoxicants. Still many of her best people feel that while the so-calle "mulct law" is not the best conceivable, it is perhaps the best attainable in the circumnces and are inclined to leave matters as they are. But a certain element in the State wants the liberty of manufacturing liquor even if it cannot be sold within the State. Probably its thought is that if the privilege of establishing a liquor industry in the State is made legal it will not be so difficult to obtain the further privilege of selling the product wherever a market for it can be found, even in Iowa itself.

Grinnell had a temperance day Jan. 19. The evening before, J. G. Woolley gave one of his characteristic lectures. All who heard it were delighted with its eloquence, although many dissented from its positions. Temperance people in this State hardly care to have a stranger come within their borders to tell them how to vote. Sunday morning Rev. E. M. Vittum preached a sermon on temperance and in the evening the laymen had a free parliament, speaking for and against present and proposed laws as they pleased. The house was full at both services. While there was great diversity of opinion expressed, all were agreed that Iowa must continue to be a temperance State and that saloons must not be licensed within her borders.

Contrary to hope, but hardly to expectation, the Iowa Home Missionary Society closed the year with a small debt. The contributions fell behind those of the previous year about \$1,600. Considering the times and the difficulty of obtaining money in Iowa this is a good showing. During the year five churches have been brought to self-support, five missionary churches have dedicated houses of worship, and fourteen new churches have been organized.

The Sunday school work is hopeful. year there was a gain of 3,238 in pupils connected with the schools. For ten years the gain has averaged each year 1,305. The number of schools has increased from 185 to 314, the pupils from 23,614 to 36,668. More persons were received from them into the church than in any previous year. About twenty schools have been organized, and independent and mission schools have increased from thirtywe to fifty. Five of these have developed into churches. Many special meetings accompanied with conversions have been held. society has expended rather mere than \$500 beyond what the State has given it. But as less than one-fourth of the churches, twothirds of the Sunday schools and few Endeavor societies have contributed to the treasury of the society it ought not to be hard to make up the deficiency and increase the income for this work considerably. The society year closes Feb. 29. To the special appeals for contributions there will doubtless be hearty and swift response.

#### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

#### Bangor.

The Seniors are preparing theses in church history on subjects drawn from the religious, political one, and probably of the existence, of The Signal and literary character of the Middle Ages.-

the Day of Prayer for Colleges a devotional meeting, led by Professor Denie and attended by the profe and students, was held in the chapel. raged Armenia was the subject of earnest prayers and remarks at a recent meeting conducted by Professor Sewall.—Several Armenians and Mis-Professor Sewall.—Several Armenians and Missionaries Wheeler, Cole and Allen are graduates of this seminary.—The semi-annual meeting of the Rhetorical Society was held Feb. 4 in the Hammond Street Church. Addresses were given by J. T. Berry on What's in a Name; E. H. Newcomb on Washington; W. J. Minchin on Church Fun and

Professor Smyth has returned from the South and resumed his lectures to the Seniors in church his--Rev. E. H. Chandler of Taunton preached Sunday in the seminary church, exchanging with Professor Ryder .- The past week has been chiefly occupied with the regular mid-year exami-nations, although in the courses ending in March the examinations have been deferred until that time.—A large number of the students have attended the meetings held by Mr. S. M. Sayford, the college evangelist at Phillips Academy. Mr. Sayford is expected to speak at the seminary at least

#### Hartford.

Monday and Wednesday afternoons of last week the students had a rare treat in attending two song recitals by Miss Villa Whitney White in the seminary chapel. The first included examples of the folk song and church song of Germany from the fifth century to 1685, the second the church song of Germany from 1662 to the present time and six Christmas songs by Peter Cornelius.—The regular exercises were suspended last Thursday, the Day of Prayer for Colleges. Morning prayer held as usual and an afternoon service. Si dents spoke on the Christian work carried on in six of the colleges represented here. The seminary was represented at Mount Holyoke, at Williams and at Amherst by a graduate who is now studying at Hartford. Yale.

The Missionary Society was addressed last week Monday by Rev. G. W. Knox, D.D., of Tokyo, Japan.—The regular exercises were suspended on the College Day of Prayer. Three meetings were held during the day. The noon meeting was con-ducted by Professor Curtis. Mr. Rice and Mr. Ladd of the Middle Class represented Yale at Amherst and Williams.—The Leonard Bacon Club held a public debate in Marquand Chapel last week on the question, Resolved, That the Socialistic Tendencies of the Day Unduly Subordinate the Rights of the The affirmative was supported Messrs. Brown and Williams, the negative by Messrs. Caton and Toomay.—Over twenty stu-Messrs. Caton and Toomay. — Over twenty stu-dents of last year's classes are permanently settled at work. — The method in Professor Stevens's class in systematic theology is largely that of dis Last week Tuesday the Redemptive and Retributive Aspects of Divine Punishment were presented, the former by Messrs. Short, Macfarland and Rice and the latter by Messrs. Ladd, Merrill and Rall.

Last week papers were presented before the class in homiletics on The Preaching Characteristics Henry Ward Beecher by Messrs. Ladd, Brons ching Characteristics of Harrington and Rall .--Canon Mozley is now being d. Professor Brastow lectured on his chi acter as a man and preacher last week Monday.

#### CLUBS.

-The Essex Club at its annual m Salem, Jan. 27, listened to an address by Dr. A. Moore on Daniel Webster and His Influence on Growth of American National Sentiment.

-The club of Pittsburg and vicinity met Jan. 28 in Braddock, the subject being Missions and Massacres in Armenia. A paper by Rev. A. H. Claffin was read on the political situation, and Rev. H. M. Bowden followed, speaking on missions and reading interesting letters from Aintab, which gave thrilling accounts of the massacres and desti-

MINN .- The Minnesota Club held its 161st meeting at Park Church, St. Paul, Jan. 27. The topic was: Would the United States Be Justified in Declaring War with England in Defense of the Monroe Doctrine as Applied to the Case of Venezuela? The speakers were Hon. F. F. Davis and Hon. W. B. Dean. The discussion was able and interesting.

#### NEW ENGLAND. Massachusetts.

BOSTON.-Shawmut. The last number of volume chronicles especially the events of the fiftieth year of the church. Benevolences were stated as \$2,484 and the membership is 425, including the twenty-six additions during the year. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has given \$646 to the Woman's Board, and took a special thank offering of \$120 for the year.—Immanuel. The reports of the annual meeting indicate a prosperous condition. The present membership is 420, twenty persons having been received last year; benevolences for the year amount to \$4,000, home expenses to \$7,500, all provided for. The church is united and aggressive under the leadership of its pastor, Rev. C. H. Beale, D. D.

The Boston Superintendents' Union last Monday night at Berkeley Temple had one of the best attended meetings of the season, occasioned by the announcement of a novel subject and attractive speakers. Dr. G. M. Boynton's paper on The Upper End of the Sunday School received a warm response from the audience, as it dealt with the method of reaching and holding the young in the schools. Then Mr. M. C. Hazard and others extended the discussion.

NEEDHAM.—The special meetings in which Evangelist E. E. Davidson has been assisting for a few weeks recently are felt to have given the greatest uplift to the community that is remembered at any time. Good congregations and a large chorus encouraged the services throughout. The methods used were considered as above criticism, and from the outset the work increased in power. The subjects of the discourses were such as to inspire continued efforts as well as to arouse interest at the time. Union services with the Baptist church were also held. Many persons, especially among the young, were converted. The collection taken for Mr. Davidson was \$291.

WORCESTER.—Belmont, organized in 1890, was hardly holding its own until the coming of the present pastor, Rev. W. B. Oleson, in 1894. Since then it has developed rapidly. Congregations have multiplied fourfold, thirty-six persons have been added to the membership, eighteen on confession. The Sunday school has increased more than 100 per cent. The attendance at the C. E. meetings is double the membership. A live Junior Society of forty members has recently been organized and the church has been self-supporting the past year. Free pews and voluntary offerings are in use.—Immanuel. At the annual raily and roll-call more than ninety of the 117 members responded, after which the Lord's Supper was observed.—Union and Solem Street. The proposed consolidation of these two churches is practically assured, both having voted in favor of it and appointed committees to arrange the details. Last Monday afternoon the corner stone of the new \$150,000 meeting house of the former was laid, the acting pastor, Rev. F. F. Emerson, giving the address. The event also marked the sixtueth anniversary of the society.

CHARLTON.—The additions during the past year were five, the present membership sixty. The benevolences last year were \$64 and the expenses \$791. The church has been holding cottage prayer meetings this winter in different parts of the town, which have been successful.

MILLBURY.—First. One of the most notable and interesting events in connection with this church took place, Jan. 29, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Rev. G. A. Putnam's pastorate. The annual reunion was held at this time, the old meeting house being filled with a large company, including many ministers from neighboring towns, many of whom spoke. The social hour was followed by a banquet. The pastor was presented with a fine stereopticon and money from the church besides a purse of gold from the people of the Second Church.

GILBERTVILLE.—Trinitarian. Owing to a severe storm the annual meeting was not largely attended, but about fifty persons responded to the roll. The reports showed a slight increase in membership and attendance at the morning and evening services. The benevolences for the year amounted to \$1,239. Rev. D. C. Stone is pastor.

EASTHAMPTON.—First. The additions last year numbered nineteen and the present membership is 333. Home expenses of all departments were \$3,074 and the benevolences \$1,071.

#### Maine.

ISLAND FALLS.—Whittier. The first roll-call meeting of the church was held Jan. 21. Of the original members thirty-seven years ago, one was present who has faithfully served in all its growth. The church in its pioneer days was fostered by patient, varying activity for many years in a log school-house, but now it is doing its enlarged work in a thoroughly equipped, but not too large, house of worship and parsonage of its own. The reports for the past year showed activity and gave satisfaction. The finances are in good order and the church owns new property to the value of more than \$5,000, less

than one-fifth of this amount remaining to be paid for, part of it a loan from the C. C. B. S. To pay this amount, besides the different societies of the church, two others of the town are giving their aid, the Ladies' Relief Corps and the W. C. T. U. The Ladies' Aid Society of thirty-five members is working vigorously. The band of Andrew and Philip meets Sunday mornings with an average attendance of twenty young men. The C. E. Society in the past year and a half has increased its membership almost twice, and numbers at present 103. The Juniors number seventy-six. The Sunday school membership is 160, with an average attendance of 100. The church during the past year has added thirty-one members, twenty-five on confession. Of the present church membership, ninety-three, seventy-seven responded to the roll. Rev. H. H. Noyes is pastor.

PORTLAND.—St. Lawrence Street. The young business men of the church have taken hold of the new building enterprise with great enthusiasm. Ten thousand dollars have been subscribed, which, with money already paid in, makes the amount raised thus far over \$13,000. The church will raise \$2,000 more and the public will be solicited for \$10,000. The pastors of the other churches have cordially indorsed the movement by a public recommendation and appeal to this effect.

DEEBING.—Woodford. At the annual meeting, Jan. 28, there were responses from 243 members at the roll-call. The membership is 319. Those added during the year number twenty-six. The benevolences were \$1,643 larger than ever before. Home expenses amounted to \$4,470. The membership of the Sunday school is 366 and its average attendance for the year was 221. One member present, and responding to her name at the roll-call, is ninety-three years old. Rev. E. P. Wilson has been pastor for eight years.

BELFAST.—The new pastor, Rev. G. S. Mills, and wife are winning the love and esteem of their people. The congregations are large and interest is good, the Harris system of offering is used, a home department of the Sunday school is established and benevolences are increasing.

BANGOR.—Hammond Street. The United Workers have furnished a new hard wood floor for the church parlor and a range for the kitchen and show enthusiasm in all their work. Rev. H. L. Griffin recently gave a reception at his home to gentlemen.

Jackson.—The work under the care of Rev. F. S. Dolliff is progressing steadily. The church attendance is good, the contributions are on the increase and \$40 have recently been paid for library books. The Sunday school and C. E. Society are doing well.

FRANKFORT.—The meeting house has been raised and a vestry and kitchen fitted up at an expense of about \$1,000. The people by great effort have already raised half that sum and the work is progressing.

ELIOT.—A new furnace in the meeting house adds greatly to its comfort. The Ladies' Aid and Endeavor Societies have sent a barrel of clothing to Florida.

HOLLEN.—The Ladies' Circle has supplied a new furnace and also contributes to the pastor's salary. Rev. R. B. Mills and his sister received generous gifts at the holidays from the people.

Monson.—Rev. H. A. Freeman says the outlook is hopeful for the new year. There are new voices in the meetings and several additions to the church. The congregations increase in numbers and interast.

SACO.—A temperance revival under Mr. T. N. Doutney has been occupying the attention of the churches of late. Rev. G. W. Hinkley gave the history of his Good Will work last Sunday evening.

WATERVILLE.—A great revival is in progress by the labors of Evangelist Gale. About 100 persons have signified their determination to live Christian lives.

#### New Hampshire.

BARTLETT.—On account of the refusal of a majority of the pew-holders to relinquish their claim and make transfer to the parish recently incorporated, the executive committee has been instructed at a late meeting of the parish to make arrangements for building a new house to furnish better and larger facilities for doing its work. Of this there is great need, and it is hoped that the necessary effort will be crowned with complete success.

MARLBORO.—Mrs. C. J. Lawrence has just celebrated her 100th birthday. She has been a church member since she was nineteen years old. She is the oldest member of the Women's Cent Society, a missionary organization of the State. The residents made special demonstrations in her honor,

including a parade past her home, and her pastor, Rev. J. S. Colby, preached a commemorative ser-

Wilton.—During 1895 upwards of \$200 were contributed in benevolence. The church voted at its annual meeting to put the six societies on its list for offerings the coming year, and in addition the Ministers' and Widows' Charitable Fund of the State. The society began the new year with all bills paid and over \$100 in the treasury. The parsonage has been painted, much to its improvement.

ATKINSON.—This is the only church in town and includes nearly all the Christian residents. It covers the ground successfully and furnishes an example which might be profitably imitated in many other towns. The pastor, Rev. G. H. Scott, is now giving a series of Sunday evening lectures on the great reformers.

UNION.—During the past year general harmony has prevailed with increased attendance and interest in the Sunday school. An attractive and corvenient parsonage has been built, much to the comfort and joy of the appreciative occupants.

MANCHESTER. — Detailed reports of the recent home missionary rally show that of the \$1,000 raised by three churches, \$536 came from the First Church and \$100 from the women's union meeting in the afternoon.

CHARLESTOWN.—A Boys' Club has been organized for purposes of debate on important and interesting questions according to strictly parliamentary usages.

#### Vermont.

EAST ABLINGTON.—During the church service on a recent Sunday the barn of the pastor. Rev. A. C. Field, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with all its contents, including the family horse and carriages. The origin of the fire is unknown and there was no insurance.

BENNINGTON.—Second. The new board of trustees, in order to increase the present inadequate receipts, has decided to rent all the seats by a new appraisal. The sittings will be rented by auction.

BUBLINGTON.—First. Benevolences last year were increased \$500 over 1894, additions numbered twenty-seven, and a more earnest interest has been awakened.

NEW HAVEN.—A net gain of nine during last year increased the membership to 280. Fourteen new members in all were added.

Rev. Thomas Bickford of the First Church, Springfield, has been requested to withdraw his resignation.

#### Rhode Island.

WOONSOCKET.—Globe. The annual meeting showed a satisfactory record for the year. There were twenty eight additions, all but seven on confession. The congregations are larger than ever before, the Sunday school has outgrown its present accommodations, the Armenian work is thoroughly organized and is systematically carried on, the missionary collections have been good. There is at present an agitation for an enlarged church building and as the membership has increased largely in the last two years it is a necessity. The church baan Armenian assistant preacher and the missionary society of the State has been asked to help with a Swedish assistant. Since the adoption of the free pew system the church has never run behind at the end of the year. Rev. J. C. Alvord is pastor.

#### Connecticut.

HARTFORD.—South. At the annual meeting last week a committee was appointed to consider the remodeling of the Sunday school rooms. The expenditures during the year for the poor were \$211. leaving a balance of \$536 in the fund. Over \$1,700 were received from collections in 1895, and \$1,661 were disbursed, leaving a balance with what waleft over from last year of \$1,216. One hundred dollars each were contributed by the Sunday school to the H. M. S. and the American Board.—Fourth. At the adjourned meeting last week the financial reports were presented, being on the whole satifactory. The sum raised for the society was \$7,632; for church administration, \$411; for benevolence. \$1,018; a total of \$9,292. The cost of the various societies and work of the church was \$9,920. Themembership is 881, including 102 additions last year, fifty-eight on confession.

NEW HAVEN.—Howard Avenue. The church will continue the work which has been started by the influence of the Mills meetings. Nightly evangelistic meetings are being held this week with a series of sermons by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Mutch, on The Christian Life; What It Is and How to Achieve It. A deep and widespread interest prevails.——United. A largely attended reception was given the retiring assistant pastor, Rev. H. R. Miles, and his wife at the residence of Dr. Munger, on Wednesday even-

ing of last week. The Men's Club service last Sunday evening was addressed by Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass., on The Church and Men.

SIMSBURY .- At the recent annual meeting a committee of seventeen was appointed to arrange for an appropriate celebration of the 200th anniversary of the organization of the church to be held next year. Work on the new chapel has been suspended for a few days, owing to litigations over the ownership of the land. In the meantime the repairs and alterations on the interior of the meeting house will be pushed, all the services for the present being held in the town hall.

TALCOTTVILLE .- The annual meeting was one of the most memorable ever held here. During the year there was a revival that affected the whole community. The church members were greatly quickened, the Sunday school was increased in numbers, and the C. E. Society has almost doubled its membership. Forty-four persons joined the church, thirty-three on confession. The benevolences were \$1,878. Rev. F. R. Waite is pastor.

BRANFORD .- The pastor, Dr. T. S. Devitt, is gain ing strength after a severe sickness with typhoid fever, and is able to occupy the pulpit once each Sunday. The church is in a prosperous condition. The benevolences this year were \$1,166, a good gain over previous years. A new tablet has just been set in the meeting house in memory of Rev. T. P. Gillett, who was pastor for fifty-eight years.

Chaplin.—The additions last year were thirty-five, on confession thirty-three, making the membership 147. The church has given in benevolences \$375, a great increase over the preceding year. Legacies for benevolent objects amounting to \$900 have also been paid. The expenses of the home work have been \$1,400. Under its present pastor, Rev. E. M. Frary, the church shows a strong and healthy growth.

NORTHFIELD.-The new parsonage is now completed and the pastor, Rev. F. L. Grant, and his bride have moved in. In addition to being the residence for the minister, it will also contain a public library for the use of the people of the community. The building is a pretty one and stands nearly opposite the meeting house.

STONINGTON .- Second. The last fellowship meeting of the season was held with this church last week Wednesday. There was a large attendance of ministers from the surrounding churches. Rev. J. R. Danforth of Mystic preached the sermon, and after lunch the afternoon was given up to discussions

SOUTH COVENTRY.-Union religious services are being held by the Congregational and Methodist churches under the auspices of Rev. Messrs. B. F. Perkins and H. H. Martin. Many conversions are

WINSTED .- A check for \$370 was sent recently to the Armenian relief committee at Boston. sum was raised by the different churches, also by private subscriptions.

PLANTSVILLE.-This church will unite with the Baptist church in a series of revival meetings. evangelist who has been assisting Rev. B. Fay Mills at New Haven will have charge of the meetings.

NEW LONDON.—The late Charles D. Boss left 1,500 each to the C. H. M. S. and to the American Board. He also left \$2,000 to the Second Church of this city, to be held in trust and the income applied to relieve the parish poor.

TORRINGTON.— Third. About \$1,300 were given for church benevolences in 1895, much more than the previous year. The additions numbered twenty all but ten on confession. Rev. H. B. Roberts is pastor.

#### MIDDLE STATES.

#### New York.

NEW YORK.—Pilgrim. The present membership is 742, forty persons having been received during 1895, nineteen on confession. The Sunday school has nearly 700 members and the industrial school an equal number. The amount raised for home ises and benevolence last year was \$17,875, of \$12,948 were for expenses. The benevolences which \$12,948 were for expenses. were for foreign, home and city missions. The special gifts to the church aggregated \$1,000

BROOKLYN.-The annual meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Church Extension Society, held last Thursday evening in the Clinton Avenue Church. was addressed by Drs. R. R. Meredith and R. S. Storrs.—Broadway Tabernacle. Six persons united with the church last Sunday, three of whom were Armenians, bringing letters from mission churches in their native land.

PELHAMVILLE.-Rev. T. B. Kellogg was ordained pastor, Jan. 14, by a council of fifteen churches and six ministers, of which Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.,

was moderator. The sermon was by Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., and other parts by Dr. H. A. Stimson and Rev. G. N. Kellogg, the candidate's brother. The young pastor has charge, also, of the new church enterprise in Vernon Heights, where he preaches every Sunday in a crowded schoolhouse. A flourishing Sunday school is organized there.

FLUSHING. - First. The annual reports show the total membership to be 222. The Sunday school contributed \$243 to benevolent objects and the total of other benevolences was \$273. The amount raised for expenses was \$4,126, and the disburse-ments were \$4,041. The additions last year were eleven, seven on confession. Dr. J. A. French is

#### New Jersey.

BOUND BROOK .- The roll of the church has recently been thoroughly revised, cutting down the membership by about thirty. The Ladies' Missionary Society enjoyed a delightful missionary tea last week. Interesting addresses were given by Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Howland. A stereopticon, the generous gift of certain of the gentlemen, is proving a great help in the work. The evening services are crowded and impressive. The spiritual tone is deepening. In connection with the Young People's Reading Club the pastor is giving a series of readings on foreign travel. These are illustrated by the stereopticen and are open to the public.

ORANGE.-The pastor, Rev. C. A. Savage, is continuing his series of evening discourses on Christ, the Miracle Worker. The new missionary library consists at present of forty-six volumes, some of them gifts and others loans. They are kept in a committee room for ready reference. Eighteen persons have been added to the membership the st year, while the beneficence has amounted to about \$2,500.

NEWARK .- First. The church committee has decided to take up a collection at least once a year for all seven of our denominational benevolent causes. That for the American Board will be taken at the last prayer meeting of each month, the others will be taken only once, on Sunday mornings. persons have been added to its membership within a year, and forty to the Sunday school.

CHATHAM.—The church has suffered severely from hard times, the membership being small and without any wealthy constituents. The past year, however, its benevolent contributions have be little over six dollars per member.

WOODBRIDGE .- The church entertained the neighborhood ladies missionary meeting Jan. 22. Ward of Turkey and Mrs. Bates of Natal were among the speakers. There was a large attendance There was a large attendance of delegates, and the addresses were much en-

#### Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA.—Central held its annual meeting Jan. 29. Sixty-four new members were received during the past year, thirty-one on confession. The membership Jan. 1 was 661. The benevolent offerings were \$5,736, and the collections for home expenses and improvements \$12,430, making a total of \$18,166. A movement is on foot to secure a new Sunday school building, as the present quarters are inadequate. In the two weeks of special meetings just held D. L. Moody preached to an immense congregation one night, and Robert Nourse closed series with his address on Why I Am Not An

#### THE SOUTH

#### Maryland.

BALTIMORE. - First. The annual reports show the church to be in good condition. The new year begins with no debt. The extra cent-a-day plan has been adopted to enlarge some collections.— Canton. The Young People's Society reports were features at the annual meeting. That organiza-tion has become now a financial aid as well as a spiritual help to the church. A week's series of special meetings has just been held and seven or eight persons have given evidence of conversion.

#### Tennessee.

NASHVILLE .- Union. Since Rev. H. S. Burnett's NASHVILLE.—Union. Since Rev. H. S. Burnett's death Rev. C. W. Dunn has been the nominal pastor. He is a professor in the theological department of Fisk University, and the preaching is assigned to the various members of the faculty. At its last communion the church received four on confession and one by letter. The attendance in the university is larger this year than last, and, considering the excessive drafts made upon the constituency of the churches in other directions, it has made a fair financial showing.

#### THE INTERIOR

Madison .- Rev. D. A. Strong, in his three years' work, has brought the annual meeting from an attendance of a score to a hundred by making it a church rally where all the auxiliary societies report. In 1895 the home expenses were \$1,682. The benevolences were \$316 in money and \$312 in supplies sent to missionaries. During the present pastorate forty persons have united with the church.

CHATHAM CENTER. - Union services with the dist church have been held for four v resulting in more than twenty conversions. Evangelist A. T. Reed assisted ten days. The pastor preaches in the afternoon at Lafayette, was recently generously remembered with specia gifts.

SPRINGFIELD .- First. After several months of experience with candidates the church has heartily voted to call Rev. E. A. Steiner of the Pacific Church, St. Paul, Minn., as the successor of Rev. S. P. Dunlap, now of Chicago. It is believed that Mr. Steiner will accept the call.

CLEVELAND .- Plymouth has two pastor's assistants, laymen, who are paid by the church, and their missionary work is bearing fruit in building up the congregation and Sunday school, with indications of a revival. They are conducting cottage prayer meetings.

NORWALK.—The annual meeting was attended by 120 persons. Reports showed a healthy activity and progress in all lines. Rev. T. J. Collier is pas-120 persons.

Union meetings with the Methodist Church since the Week of Prayer have been greatly enjoyed by all Christians and had a helpful influence on the community.

#### Illinois

ELGIN.-First. The annual reports are full of encouragement. The financial interests are in good care and the pecuniary obligations have been fully met. The total church expenses were \$8,868, and the year closed with a balance in the treasury. There were received into fellowship during the year sixty-one persons. The present membership is 797.

A harmonious spirit prevails, the women of the congregation showing special devotion and enter-prise in the conduct of their work. Rev. J. H. Sel-den is pastor.—*Prospect Street* reports marked prosperity under the pastoral care of Rev. J. S Rood. The additions in 1895 were larger than in any previous year.

CHICAGO.-Pilgrim. Dr. G. R. Wallace of Portland, Ore., has accepted a call to this church in Englewood, the former pastor, Rev. A. L. Smalley, having just left for Jamestown, N.Y. Dr. Wallace was formerly an assistant of Dr. Gunsaulus in Plymouth Church and later pastor of the church in East Saginaw. He has been only a short time in Portland, but finds the Western coast uncon

KANGLEY .- This church, Rev. J. R. Stead, pas tor, has just received twenty-two new members, largely the result of the unremitting labors of the pastor, both in meetings and in the homes. The erection of horse sheds, which have just been com-pleted, has promoted attendance among those liv-ing somewhat remote from the house of worship.

BARTLETT .- Rev. D. A. Evans, late of Lamoille. has accepted a call to this church, which has now a hopeful outlook. It is a vigorous nucleus in a foreign center, where the Sunday school and the Endeavorers are getting hold of the young people.

LA HARPE, -In December Evangelist McCord held special services, assisting Rev. Frederick Bowen. As a result twenty-three persons have united with the church, closing the year out of There were about 200 persons present at the annual supper.

QUINCY.—First. At the annual meeting of the church, Rev. S. H. Dana, D. D., pastor, there were reported benevolences for the year of \$4,073, exes \$5,786, additions thirty-four and total membership 446.

MINOOKA .- Rev. W. H. Chandler has been assisting Rev. P. M. France at this place, where with marked interest a score or more of persons have found Christ.

#### Indiana

FAIRMOUNT .-- It is gratifying to note that this hurch, which has suffered recently from internal dissensions, is again united. A mutual council, called by the church and pastor in October, advised a dissolution of the pastorate. The council's advice was accepted and the paster left for Illinois. After being supplied for some time throu agency of the Home Missionary Society, ome time through the which period the Sunday school and prayer meet ing were again started, Rev. W. F. Berger, late of Camden, N. Y., commenced a series of meetings. The result was a removal of the entire financial difficulty. The cases in court have been dismissed and the former pastor is paid. The congregations

are large, and there have been several conversions. The church is anxious to have Mr. Berger become its pastor.

Rev. Thomas Smith has closed his meetings at Cardonia, where there were twenty-five conversions, and has begun work in Porter, assisting the pastor in a protracted meeting.—Rev. C. E. Grove, assisted by the singing evangelist, Mr. Jackson, is holding nightly meetings in Fremont. There is great spiritual interest.—Rev. H. A. Shearer has closed revival services at Hobart and gone to Ross to engage in special services. Meanwhile Mrs. Shearer supplies the home pulpit with acceptance.

#### Michigan

PORT HURON.—First. For the second time within a year the church has assisted in the organization of a new church as the outgrowth of its mission Sunday school work. The new society was organized Jan. 24 with thirty-four members, twelve by letter from this church. The name Ross Memorial Church was adopted in memory of the late Dr. A. H. Ross, who assisted Mr. G. C. Meisel in starting the mission. Rev. B. T. Brundige has accepted a call to become the pastor.

MUSKEGON.—First. Additions last year were twenty-two, thirteen on confession, making the membership 301. Besides the expenses the church has raised \$1.702.

At Mill Creek Sunday school and preaching services have been maintained throughout the year under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Stanton, a layman of the First Church, Grand Rapids.—The churches in Cedar Springs and East Nelson hope to retain the services of Rev. O. B. Thurston for another year. They have prospered and grown in numbers, but by reason of poor crops the people are depressed.

#### Wisconsin.

RACINE.— First. The annual roll-call was held Jan. 23. The women transformed the chapel into a beautiful reception-room, and the pastor, Rev. Charles Percival, and wife and the officers received in the evening. New members have been received at every communion save one during the year. The Sunday school has a membership of 500 in three divisions and fifty in the home department. The Y. P. S. C. E. and juniors have a combined membership of 210. The Boys' Brigade of twenty-five is growing. The Ladies' Aid Society raised \$400, and \$90 were used by them in beautifying the chapel. Harmony and good fellowship prevail throughout the church.

BELOIT.—Six churches of different denominations are uniting in a series of all day weekly fellowship meetings to be held at the different meeting houses in rotation. The central topic of the first meeting was Christian Fellowship, and the evening sermon was preached by Dr. G. R. Leavitt. The series will culminate in a union evangelistic effort with the assistance of Rev. Henry Ostrom.—Second. The Men's Sunday Evening Club, with short, practical sermons and fine music led by an orchestra of twelve pieces, completely fills the church, and the interest is deepening. Simultaneous cottage prayer meetings are held on Monday evenings in six or more parish neighborhoods.

Rev. K. A. Burnell, the veteran "children's evangelist," is making a rapid and busy tour through the State.

#### THE WEST.

#### lows.

Sioux City.—First. Dr. M. W. Darling is just closing the tenth year of his pastorate, during which time the membership has grown from 150 to 525 and the financial and social strength accordingly. Unusual interest has been manifested since his return in October from a four months' vacation in Europe. The treasurer pays by check on the first day of every month the expenses of the month past, which means a great deal in these hard times.—Mayflower. Rev. R. W. Jamison of the West Side is now preaching to a full house every service.—Pilgrim has closed the fiscal year with an even balance sheet.

FAYETTE.—Special meetings have been conducted by Evangelist H. Cordner, in which the Methodist and Congregational churches united. As a result there were 300 professed conversions. Rev. J. E. Snowden received 107 persons into the church Jan. 28, baptizing seventy-five. About fifty young people have joined the C. E. Society. The work was well prepared before the coming of the evangelist and the people took hold of it with great enthusi-

FORT DODGE.—Since the coming of Rev. E. R. Latham, May 1, 1894, there has been a steady and strong growth in all lines of work. During 1895 forty-nine members were received and the net increase was twenty-seven, making the present

membership 190, the largest in the history of the church. The home expenses were \$1,600, the benevolences \$306, and the average Sunday school attendance increased twenty-three per cent.

OTTUMWA.—South. Forty-one persons were added on confession and two by letter Jan. 26. These were about evenly divided as to sex. A number of them were boys from fifteen to seventeen years old, the fruits of last year's faithful work in the Sunday school and the Endeavor Society and of the recent special meetings conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. R. Beard. The people are much encouraged.

MITCHELL.—The church has been greatly strengthened by the three weeks' meetings recently held by Evangelist Packard, in which there were thirty professed conversions. Sixteen members were added Jan. 19. The C. E. Society has been holding meetings at the parsonage, but its membership has increased from nine to thirty-one, making it necessary to meet in the church building.

NEWTONVILLE. — This church and those in Quasqueton and Pleasant Prairie, associated under the pastoral care of Rev. A. J. Benton, closed the year with good prospects. Their pastor was remembered at Christmas with a fur overcoat. Special meetings are now in progress at Newtonville, in which Mr. Benton is assisted by Rev. G. L. Shull.

DUBUQUE.—Preparations are making for the coming of Eyangelist Munhall to conduct a series of revival services under the direction of six or more of the leading churches, which have united for the work.

The Williamsburg church is rejoicing in a new pastor, Rev. Abram Jones, who comes from Carbondale, Pa.

#### Minnesota

ROCHESTER.—The tenth anniversary of Rev. J. F. Taintor's pastorate has just been observed in special services. The Men's Club had the evening exercises in charge, when addresses were made by some of the leading laymen, reviewing the ten years. Many material improvements have been made, the church has grown numerically and has become a strong spiritual force in the city. The benevolences for the decade were \$9,000.

LARE CITY.—During the year the church has contributed nearly \$300 for benevolence and the women have raised \$331, thus practically paying the debt on the parsonage. Twenty-five new members were received during the year, nineteen on confession. Evangelist C. N. Hunt is holding a series of meetings.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Fifth Avenue. During the three years' pastorate of Rev. E. C. Whiting the church has more than doubled in some departments.—
Forest Heights. Rev. J. P. Dickerman's pastorate has been brief, but fruitful in material and spiritual results.

MAZEPFA.—There has been substantial progress here and at Zumbro Falls since the coming of Mr. J. E. Ingham. At his ordination, Jan. 21, Dr. E. P. Ingersoil preached the sermon, Rev. Messrs. W. H. Medlar, James Oakey, J. F. Taintor, L. L. West and J. A. Williams taking the other parts.

WADENA.—Since the coming of Rev. J. H. B. Smith and his wife, both of whom are ordained ministers, congregations have increased and there is growing religious interest. Mrs. Smith has assisted in the neighboring churches in evangelistic services with much acceptance.

Norwoop.—Evangelist Davis of Lakeland has been holding revival services with the hearty cooperation of both pastor and people. About fifty signed cards, and at the last meeting all the persons present, numbering 200, placed themselves on the Lord's side.

STILLWATER.—A remarkable conversion occurred at one of the Sunday morning services, the prosecuting attorney, who was the head of the infidel fraternity, being converted and uniting with the church the following Sunday. It had an impressive influence upon the community.

VERNDALE.—A series of meetings has begun, Rev. James McAllister of Minneapolis assisting. The church has had many discouragements, having been pastorless for two years, but is making a brave effort to live.

PARK RAPIDS.—This church, pastorless for several months last year, is again disappointed by the resignation of Pastor W. J. Spire, who leaves on account of his health.

BURTRUM.—Revival services have been held, an evangelist assisting Rev. E. N. Ruddock. There have been a few conversions and the reclaiming of some Christians.

GRAND MEADOW .- A successful series of meet-

ings has just closed, Evangelist A. W. Hare of the Moody Institute assisting. Several conversions among the young people have resulted.

MONTEVIDEO.—A union C. E. Society has been formed in the Congregational and Baptist churches. Rev.J. W. Todd is assisting at Granite Falls, where he was formerly pastor.

One of the most creditable church papers that comes to our table is the Congregational Visitor, successor to the Morley Church Visitor, devoted to our denominational interests in Duluth and Superior. News from the churches represented, one or more first-class articles and a serial story combine to make a stirring and readable monthly. The six Congregational pastors of these cities, with the wife of one of them, compose the editorial staff.

#### Nebraska

OMAHA.—St. Mary's. The services under the auspices of the Men's Club continue with unabated interest. The members of the club maintain a steady interest in the work, the congregations are large, the musical features attractive and the pastor, Rev. 8. W. Butler, improves the opportunity to give an earnest gospel talk.—Plymouth is much encouraged in meeting its part of the obligation as recommended by the late council. The holder of the mortgage has generously offered to contribute the interest due, and there is hopefulness all along the line.

CURTIS.—The annual meeting was made a time of reunion both for the members in town and for the branches in the country. Reports from all departments showed cheering progress, the Sunday school membership having been the largest in any year of its history and the Y. P. S. C. E. having done the most varied work yet undertaken. The accessions to the church during the year were thirty-seven. At the same meeting a fine communion service was presented by Dr. S. R. Razee, one of the deacons. Rev. C. W. Preston is pastor.

BURWELL.—Rev. H. M. Evans has returned to his work after three weeks of special services at Taylor. The latter church will be greatly strengthened as a result of these meetings, there having been forty-two hopeful conversions in all, thirty-one uniting with the church Jan. 23. When the right hand of fellowship was extended to so large a number the impressive scene touched all hearts. Five more are already pledged to join and other names will be added. Mrs. Evans's singing added much to the effectiveness of the meetings.

MCCOOK.—The women tendered a reception on the evening of Jan. 21 to the pastor, Rev. H. L. Preston, and the members of the choir, which was a success in every respect. The rooms were tastefully and elaborately decorated. Mr. Preston has held a series of successful meetings at his country out-station, five miles distant. The church owes nothing except the loan on its building from the C. C. B. S., and payments on this are promptly made.

RIVERTON.—The evangelistic meetings held by Mr. Billings have refreshed and strengthened the members and have also reached a large number of non-church-goers. The pastor, Rev. S. Williams, who has been a little more than a year on the field, has accomplished a good work in the community, and Mrs. Williams has been very efficient in developing missionary interest. They remain here another year.

FRANKLIN.—The church gave a pleasant reception, Jan. 10, to the members who had joined during 1895. The annual meeting was held Jan. 7 and the next evening there was an address by Rev. W. P. Bennett on Mutual Relations and Interests of Churches and Academy. The pastor, Rev. G. W. Mitchell, has been conducting a series of evangelistic meetings at the Blake Schoolhouse, a few miles into the country.

NELIGH.—The adjourned annual meeting, held Jan. 20, was largely attended and gave promise of good work during the coming year. The pastor, Rev. J. F. Bacon, is making friends for himself in the town and among the students of Gates College. An entertainment was given Jan. 18 by the choir and friends of the church to raise funds to repair the pedal organ.

RISING CITY.—The weekly offering plan has been adopted for 1896 and promises good success. The pastor, Rev. C. J. Sage, has lately assisted the pastor of the Lutheran church at Surprise in special meetings, and will aid in evangelistic services at Silver Creek. He was also to speak before the Doane students on the Day of Prayer for Colleges.

FREMONT.—This church had a large gathering and helpful service at its annual meeting, 150 answoring the roll-call. Rev. W. H. Buss is pastor. It will unite with the other churches of the city in evangelistic meetings during the month of February, the pastors doing the preaching.

CAMPBELL.—Rev. W. A. Davies, pastor here and at Bladen and Upland, lately held a three weeks' series of meetings at the schoolhouse south of this place, awakening widespread interest in the community.

#### North Dakota.

WILLISTON.—The new church building was dedicated Jan. 26 with appropriate services. It has been built under great difficulties, the pastor, Rev. George Extence, having showed great skill and persistence in securing its erection. Superintendent Simmons preached the sermon. There is not another church edifice within 100 miles except an anandoned one at the military reservation at Fort Buford.

MAYVILLE.—This church has one of the largest and best equipped Sunday schools in the State, its enrollment being 144. The building is hardly large enough to accommodate a school of this size. A valuable work has been done by the pastor, Rev. George Curtiss, who is now entering upon the seventh year of service here.

Canpo.—The Sunday school has more than doubled within a year under the efficient lead of Rev. C. A. Mack, the present pastor. This field has been difficult and discouraging but is now more promising. The church has been quickened by a series of meetings just closed.

SANBORN.—Rev. J. R. Beebe accepted, Jan. 26, a unanimous and hearty call to take charge of this church for a year. It is a wide field for work and Mr. Beebe seems admirably fitted for it.

FORMAN.—Rev. J. H. Kevan has been called to a church in the Black Hills. The people would be sorry to have him leave and it is hoped that he may decide to remain.

WIMBLEDON.—Rev. W. R. Whidden, assisted by Evangelist Gimblett, is holding special meetings and arousing considerable interest here and at Kansaw.

OBERON.—Successful evangelistic services have been held in which Rev. O. P. Champlin was assisted by Rev. W. H. Gimbiett.

#### South Dakota.

DE SMET.—This field, under the ministrations of Rev. E. J. Sarkis, is in an encouraging condition. Since the meetings of Miss Henry fourteen persons have been received into the church-and more will soon unite. Fifteen members have recently joined the C. E. Society, and the Sunday school numbers eighty-nine. A Bible club of eighteen members was organized Jan. 26, Superintendent Daley giving an address on that occasion upon the importance of studying the Scriptures.

A series of fellowship meetings was held last week at Worthing.

#### PACIFIC COAST.

#### California.

Los angeles.—First. The organ is being set up and is a marvelous piece of construction. The church is making steady progress along all lines.

—Plymouth. Rev. N. T. Edwards, recently of Bloomington, Ill., was greeted by a large congregation as he began his work here.—Bethlehem proposes to place a paid deaconess in the field and to extend its institutional features.—Central Avenue. This church, situated in a new and rapidly growing part of the city, was gathered by Rev. C. S. Valle, recently pastor of Plymouth Church. It numbers twenty-five members, has been recognized by council and is in a fair way to obtain a fine property free of debt.—Pice Heights began the new year with an increase of fifteen members.

STOCKTON.—This church begins the year with a small balance in the treasury, being probably the only one so fortunate in this city of 15,000 people. For some time the congregations have been steadily increasing and at nearly every communion season during the past year there have been additions. Of the debt of \$250 to the theological seminary the pastor contributed \$150, the C. E. Society \$40 and the balance was given by the congregation.

OAKLAND.—Justice and Mrs. Walter F. Frear of Honolulu are here on a brief visit to their parents. The former, recently promoted to first associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawalian republic, is a member of the Central Union Church, of which his father was pastor from 1870-80. He speaks highly of the present prosperous condition of the church under Rev. D. P. Birnie.

SOQUEL.—The annual reports were encouraging, eighteen persons having been added to the membership. By a unanimous vote Rev. A. B. Snider was given a call, which he accepted the following Sunday. Both he and his wife have in their

several months of service greatly endeared themselves to the people.

SONOMA.—The young men's class has presented the Sunday school with a new supply of hymn' books. Under the leadership of J. W. Roberts, a business man of San Francisco, who spends his Sundays on the ranch, the young men are gradually being led into the fold.

REDLANDS.—First. The church grounds have been beautified by private munificence. A legacy bequeathed by Mrs. Edna Keagle has been forwarded by Supt. J. T. Ford to the C. H. M.S.

During the Week of Prayer the First Church, Pasadena, united with other churches in what proved to be most helpful services.—Under the pastorate of Rev. L. H. Frary the membership of Pilgrim Church, Pomona, has grown from seventy-nine to 279.—A council has been called to install Rev. Allen Hastings as pastor at Rialto and Bloomington.—Mayor Hilten has held special services at Ventura and Nordhoff.—Fifty members have been added at Escondido within the year.—Eighteen churches in southern California report 111 additions received on the first Sunday in the new year.—Sixty chairs have recently been added to the sittings of the Lorin church, Rev. J. D. Foster, pastor.—Severe storms compelled the closing of special meetings at Sierraville, where there were indications of interest.

#### Washington

WALLA WALLA.—First. At the annual reunion a thank-offering of \$150 was made to meet the small deficit for the year. This is one of the four or five self-supporting churches in the State. Twenty-seven new members have been received, and with a total membership of 150 it has given \$195 to home missions during the pastyear, the full amount raised for benevolences being \$376. The church maintains two Sunday schools in out-districts and is doing all in its power to extend the good work. The Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho Association will meet here April 7-9.

For Weekly Register see page 234.

Whenever I meet a man who disbelieves in God, and thinks he has not any reason for accepting the Christian idea, I invariably find on inquiry that it is either because he has mixed up the Christian doctrine [of God] with the Biblical doctrine, or else he has no idea of the Christian doctrine as such, but simply knows the dogmatic form, the metaphysical position which was assumed by historical Christianity.—R. F. Horton, D. D.

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#### THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

After today all that has been uncertainty will be certainty regarding the new govern-ment loan. Money, which has ruled tight, will be easier, for funds have been accumulated and locked up for the purpose of sub-scribing to the new issue of bonds, and this hoard will seek employment in the open market.

If the loan is a success the credit of the nation will be established on a higher basis and foreign capitalists' respect will increase in proportion, and this will cause probably the repurchase of many of the securities which they have sent back to us during the past two or three years.

The rise in wheat and iron has acted as a stimulus to other branches and the spring season is looked forward to with much hope. Some important industries are quiet, how ever, as boots and shoes, cotton goods and woolens. Cuts have been made by jobbers at trade centers in cotton goods, which cuts have demoralized the market.

The exports of wheat and corn, particularly the latter, continue in large volume and the shipments of cotton show a gradual increa Bank clearings continue comparatively light, reflecting both the effect of the recent December panic and the policy of waiting for the settlement of the bond issue. The stock market for the past week has ruled strong. Little pressure to sell has been one of the features, and there is also steady buying of specialties by interested parties.

#### THE DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

At Yale prayer meetings, class and union, were held, and in the afternoon Rev. B. Fay Mills preached.

At Lasell Seminary the entire day was given to religious services. Rev. C. M. Southgate of Auburndale delivered one of the addresses.

Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie preached at Wellesley, Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon at Williams, Rev. Dr. H. S. Hunt at Wesleyan, Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends at Smith and Rev. N. E. Wood at Brown.

At Amherst the alumni prayer meeting in the morning was as usual a deeply impre ive service, greetings being given in person and by letter from graduates in professional schools and in active life. For the first time in many years Prof. W. S. Tyler was absent on account of the infirmities of his advanced In the afternoon Dr. C. M. Lamson preached.

In Adelbert College class prayer meetings were held and also a general prayer meeting of both students and professors. A public meeting was also held in which Rev. Dr. Paul F. Sutphen gave an able and enthusiastic address upon The Growth of the Best Manhood. In the College for Women class prayer meetings were also held and addresses were given by Rev. Dr. A. G. Upham and by Rev. Dr. H. C. Haydn. Dr. Upham spoke upon the responsibility of privileges and Dr. Haydn upon the formation of a college settlement by the graduates and students of the College for Women in connection with a parish house which is soon to be built in Cleveland.

#### EDUCATION.

- Vassar College receives \$8,000 from Miss Helen Gould.

Redfield College, South Dakota, suffered a loss of \$30,000 by fire Jan. 27.

Benzonia College at Benzonia, Mich., has opened a university extension depart-ment with Rev. J. G. Rodger at the head. He is a graduate of Yale and has had postgraduate training at Harvard, Leipsic and Edinburgh Universities.

#### OHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

A letter conveying New Year's greetings was sent to Dr. Clark by the society in Liegnitz, Germany, every member of which signed the letter, the pastor adding a personal postscript in Latin.

During a minstrel show arranged in the peniten-During a minstrel show arranged in the peniter-tiary at Huntsville, Tex., by some of the inmates for their amusement, the prisoners' society was holding a prayer meeting that resulted in the con-version of two men.

A series of studies for Juniors has been prepared by the Junior superintendent of Aliegheny County, Pa. The first number consists of questions and answers giving a summary of the history in the Pentateuch. Junior workers that may be inter-ested in these helps can obtain a copy by sending a stamp to Mrs. Ella H. Jolly, Stanton Avenue, Pitts-

Full reports from local unions should be m Secretary Baer before June 15, as a basis for deciding who shall receive the prize banners to be awarded at Washington. One banner is offered for the union doing the hest work in Christian citizenship, one to the union forming the most new societies during the year, and the third to the union reporting the largest number of members systematically giving not less than one-tenth of their income.

The convention of the District of Columbia, held Jan. 17-19, was naturally most enthusiastic and successful. The new hall in which it was held was used on that occasion for the first time as an auditorium. The Doxology was the first hymn heard in it. Washington, '96, was, of course, the most prominent theme throughout all the sessions. Convention committees had charge of their appro-priate branches of work at these meetings, and were all brought together for the first time Saturday evening. The official flags were largely used in the decorations, and the first that was made was presented to Mr. Frank C. Bliss, the designer; the second to Dr. Clark; and the third to Mr. Miles M. Shand, president of the District of Columbia Union. These three flags were beautifully made of silk. Each of the committees was then called to rise in turn and receive from Secretary Baer a fitting Scripture motto. Frequent mention was made of the motto of the general committee, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts," which was repeated by all at the close of the consecration service.

A contemporary has thoughtfully opened a Christmas Gift Exchange, the following extract from which will touch a responsive chord in many a clerical breast:

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Calls.

BEATTY, B. T., to Edgewood, Io. Accepts.
BEEBE, Julius R., to preach for a year at Sanborn,
N. D., where he has been supplying. Accepts.
BRUNDIGE, B. F., to Ross Memorial Ch., Port Huron,
Mich. Accepts.
CLEWORTH, W. C., to Willow Lakes, S. D. Accepts.
CLEWORTH, W. C., to Willow Lakes, S. D. Accepts.
CORWIN, Carl H., Kaukauna, Wis., to Fairmont, Minn.
FOSTER, John, Pawnee, Okl., to Wisner, Neb. Accepts.
HEINZELMANN, Henry W., Flight Ch. (German),
City, Iod, Accepts.
City, John, Accepts.

Chicago, Ill., to Emmanuel Ch. (German), Michigan City, Ind. Accepts. HYSLOP, Jas, Iminy City, Mich., declines call to First Ch., Brantford, Ont. JOHNSON, Chas. C., Arcade, N. Y., to Gaines. Accepts. JONES, Abram, Carbondale, Pa., to Williamsburg, Io.

JONES, Abram, Carbondale, Pa., to Williamsburg, Io. Accepts.
PADDOCK, Geo. E., Third Ch., Denver, Col., accepts call to Vermillion, S. D.
PALMER, Edward G., Covert, Mich., to Bellaire and to Kochester. Accepts the latter.
PALMER, Oscar A., Trenton, Neb., accepts call to Berlin and Avoca.
PILE, Francis, of Birmingham, Eng., more recently of Hartford, Ct., to Bolton. Accepts.
REED, Wm. E., Avoca, Io., to First Ch., Dallas, Tex. Accepts.

STEINER, bearage
First etc., Boringfield, O.
SUTHERLAND, Jac. M., Hammond, Ind., to Hayana,
Ill. Accepts.
WAINWRIGHT, Geo. W., Blair, Neb., to supply at
Alnsworth for six months.
WALLACE, Geo. R., First Ch., Portland, Orc., to Pilgrim Ch., Englewood, Chicago, Ill. Accepts.
Ordinations and Installations.
POGUE, Jac. A., o., Plawley, Mass., Jan. 28. Sermon,
Rev. Joshua Coit; other parts, Rev. Messrs. A. C.
Hodges, J. P. Bixby, R. M. Tatt, S. P. Cook, J. A.
Woodhuli and Lyman Whiting, D. D.
Resignations.

Resignations.
BICKFORD, Thos., Springfield, Vt., to engage in business. EVANS, David E., Cable and Farlow Grove, Ill., but remains at Sherrard.
GOODWIN, Sam'l H., Farmington, N. H.
RUNALLS, Jno. H., Illini, Ill.
UNDERHILL, Wm. H., East Parls, Mich.

Dismissions.

DAVIS, Wm. H., First Ch., Detroit, Mich., Jan. 30.
WILSON, Jno. C., Center Ch., Meriden, Ct.

Churches Organized.
WILSON'S CREEK, Wis., Jan. 15. Eight members.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

BROWN, Dan'l M., who has been serving the churches in Anna and Cobden, ill., has given up the former and taken Alto Pass instead.

DALTON, M. L., and his wife, of Salamanca, N. Y., received an unexpected visit a few evenings ago from seventy friends, who left as a token of esteem more than two pounds of silver in the coin of the reaim and numerous other pound packages containing GARFIELD. Frank L., and wife, were recently presented by their parishioners at Feeding Hills, Mass., with a roll-top oak desk, a fur carriage robe and assurances of good will and appreciation.

SHOEMAKER, Elmer E., who is in his third year of service in Mound City, Ill., feels constrained to go East, much to the regret of his church, town, association and friends in the State.

TAYLOR, Edward, of Binghamton, N. Y., has been engaged to preach at Newark Valley until April I.

WELLS, Geo. H., of Minneapolis, Minn., left San Francisco for Japan, Jan. 28, on a trip which may extend around the world.

#### OTHER CHRISTIAN WORK.

By the will of Mrs. Anna R. Aspinwall of Pitts-burg the Protestant Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia receives an estate estimated to be worth \$3,000,000,

Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., who will be installed as the pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Feb. 10, does not expect to give up the evangelistic work, but has leave of absence for three months during the winter.

For a full week of late the Evangelistic Ass of New England has held union services in different churches in Cambridgeport, the results being ex-ceedingly satisfactory in the deepening of the spir-itual life. This is the first object in view in these conferences, which are being held here and there throughout New England. Among the participants in the Cambridge series of meetings were Dr. J. L. Hill, Rev. Messrs. C. L. Jackson and C. I. Scofield and Mr. H. M. Moore.



#### DENT'S TOOTHACHE GUM STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY.

Ask for DENT'S; take no other. Sold everywhere, or by mail 15 cts. C. S. DENT & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Dent's Corn Gum Cures Corns, Bunions, Warts.

## HOOPING-COUGH

Roche's Herbal Embrocation. The celebrated and effectual English Cure without internal medicine. Proprietors, W. EDWARD & SON, London, England.

E. Fougera & Co., 30 North William St., N. Y.

Rev. L. B. Maxwell, recently pastor of the First Congregational Church, Savannah, Ga., has begun work among the colored people of the South in the interest of the International Sunday School Assocition, with much promise. Within the last two months he has visited a number of points in Kentucky, and recently he addressed large audiences at Memphis, Tenn. The Commercial Appeal of that city speaks highly of him and his work. He proposes to effect State organizations of Sunday school workers in the Southern States.

#### ESTABLISHED 1822 WE DOUBLE IT.

FIRST PRIZE.

Par Golden Color (3)

We will duplicate all first premiums offered in 1896 by any Horticultural or Agricultural Society in the United States, that may be secured with the produce of seeds or bulbs purchased of us. We will pay the amount on presentation of the certificate of the society's award accompanied by a statement that the seeds from which the prize winners were grown, were BRECK'S SEEDS.

BRECK'S SEEDS.

(THE ABOVE OFFER IS COPYRIGHTED.)

We made this offer last year in the interest of growers, with the hearty endorsement of floriticultural and Agricultural Societies of Fayetteville, Wis., to whom we have paid \$90.50 being an amount equal to that awarded him for premiums on the produce of our seeds at the Wisconsin State Fair. Walworth Co. Wis., Agrl. Soc. Exhibit, Alim. State Full particulars of this offer in our 1806. illustrated catalogue, 170 pages; smiled free. Replies with cultural directions, news about novelties, standard varieties of segelable and flower seeds, and the most approved agricultural and horticultural implements.

"Everything for Farm, Garden and Lawn."

JOS. BRECK & SONS, Boston, Mass.



#### NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM SEED.

These charming new Chrysanthemums from Jaan bloom the first year from seed They embrace all styles varieties and colors, including they have been seen they embraced will be seen they be plants will bloom profusely this fall. So cits, per pkt, or For only 34.6. we will mail all the following: 1ptt, MRW JAPAMESE CHEYSANTHEMUM SEED.

1ptt, MRW JAPAMESE CHEYSANTHEMUM SEED.

1ptt, MARGALET FANIELS, due rod colors.

1ptt, WARGALET CARRATION, all celers, blocmtin 3 mos. 1ptt, WARGALET CARRATION, all celers, blocmtin 3 mos. 1ptt, THE AND THE WEET THE A (B Eccla).

1ptt, UTD DWARF SWEET FEA (B Eccla).

2 "MEW THIS OLADIOLUS, all different colors.

3 "MAYMOTH CXALID, d'firent colors.

3 "MAYMOTH CXALID, d'firent colors.

3 "MAYMOTH CXALID, d'firent colors.

4 MAYMOTH CXALID, d'firent colors.

5 "MAYMOTH CXALID, d'firent colors.

6 URS CATALOGUE. 128 pages, with magnificent colored plates and covers. These 7 packets of seed Noveltice and to choice Bulles worth sits will all flower this season, and we send them of the colors.

6 URS CATALOGUE. Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, and force the colores and finest Noveltica. We are headquarters for all that is Noveltica. We are headquarters for all that is Noveltica. We will colored to the packet to order after getting it.

10 HALL THE SEHERS. FIATA PAIK. N. Y.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.



#### RARE SWEET PEAS FREE!

Our BEAUTIFUL BOQUET COLLECTION, comprising over 30 varieties of Ecktord's, New Giant, Glit Edge Strain. The finest collection ever brought together by any seedsiman. Every color, combination and shade are represented, from The very cream of the newest and rarests weet peas, the fashionable and popular flower of the day. This magnificent collection contains over one ounce of seed (enough for a hedge), and we send it FREE, together with printed directions for growing sweet peas, a copy of our charming new Hiustrated Catalogue for 1898, and 20c Freemann Coupon on receipt of only 10c., the exact cost to us of postage and putting up. Our catalogue contains many new things that cannot be obtained elsewhere. If you send silver for the above, we include absolutely Free, a regular 20 cent packet of our world motified in eabove, we include absolutely Free, a regular 20 cent packet of our world fining in Pansies seen at the World's Pair; flowers three inches across, spotted, striped and motified in endies wariety. We make this offer to get you to try our seeds, as we know after a trial you will use no others. The offer is good for 30 days only. The above seeds are exactly the same as we advertise in our catalogue for 45 cents, and thousands of packets have been sold at that price.

Address at once,

O. M. RICHARDSON & CO., CANTON, MAINE. Florists and Seedsmen,

## BURPEE'S SEEDS, Philadelphia A postal card addressed as above will bring you BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1896. If you intend to purchase Seeds, otherwise the price is ten cents (less than costs). It is a bright BOOK of 184 pages, with hundreds of illustre/'ons and colored plates painted from nature. It tells all about the BEST SEEDS that Grow!

#### HALE PLUM, TRIUMPH PEACH, BOUNCER STRAWBERRY

all other best fruits from Hale, who makes more money in fruit culture than any man in rica. Free book, tells whole story, no secrets. Address HALE, South Glastonbury, CONN.

UNASARARRARE CO The planter's success depends most upon good seed. The greatest measure of success comes from planting *Gregory's Seeds*. Better than others because Home grown and selected with greater care, from superior stock. All the newer varieties worth growing, all the old sorts that have proven best—vegetable and flower.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass. PARKERNARARA



If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

## **Porous**

-Not one of the host or counterfeits and imita-

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL NOTES.

Haverhill district will hold its annual meeting in Haverhill on Wednesday, Feb. 12, and includes the towns of Bradford, Georgetown, Groveland, West Newbury and Merrimac.

Gardner district convention at South Gardner and North Worcester district at Groton were held Wednesday and Thursday of last week with larger audiences and better results than in any previous

A normal training class for a course of ten weeks is being organized from the Primary Teachers' Union in Boston and will begin on Saturday, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., to be conducted by Miss Bertha F. Vella, State primary secretary.

Southern Essex district held its annual convention at the North Congregational Church, Lynn, Jan. 22, It was the largest in the history of the district. Egypt's Witness to the Bible was the subject of an address by Rev. F. A. Horton, D. D.

There are many indications that the conversions There are many indications that the conversions in the schools for last month are more numerous than in other years. Not a few of them are reported from the home departments, while Sunday school committees of the Endeavor Societies are helping to bring others.

New York State has 8,558 schools and stands second in number with 122,289 officers and teachers, and 1,050,738 scholars. Ohio and Illinois follow, each having about the same, or 7,250 schools, with Ohio claiming to lead by about 40,000 with a total en-rollment of 737,319.

Pennsylvania reports 9,243 schools, the largest number for any State. Each of the twelve districts include several counties. Altogether they report 144,155 officers and teachers with 1,160,151 scholars, twenty-five per cent, of the population being enrolled in the schools.

The Boston reception, tendered recently in Berke a successful and helpful gathering. Several hundred of the local workers met the members of the committee socially, and then enjoyed a series of brief addresses in which the aim and plan of the association was plainly stated.

Eighty-six superintendents in Baltimore have organized a union as a result of addresses made by B. F. Jacobs and William Reynolds of the interna-tional executive committee.—Messrs. Bailey and tional executive committee.—Messrs. Bailey and Wanamaker entertained a company of 131 prominent business men in Philadelphia, Jan. 15, in order to hear addresses by representative men on the relations of the international convention to the State S. S. Association. Liberal support was pledged.

Boston's Primary Union has introduced a series of supplemental lessons for the present quarter. They comprise blackboard work, opening and birtho exercises, general principles of teaching, how interest, at the same time, the forward and the listless child, children's socials, graded work, promotion exercises and how to interest, at the same time, the bright and the dull child. The class eets at 2 P. M. Saturday in Broomfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Worcester district' convention was held at 

Leicester, Friday, Jan. 31. The district comprises the towns of Auburn, Shrewsbury, West Boylston, Holden, Princeton, Rutland, Paxton, Spencer, Leicester and Worcester with over eighty schools. The attendance was the largest at any district convention in the State, over 200 officers and teachers being present. Three sessions were held with President A. E. Gray of Worcester in the chair. Intermediate Work was treated by Mrs. J. A. Ware, Normal Work by A. W. Edson of the State Board of Education, The Home Department by J. N. Dummer and The Relation and Responsibility of the Local School to District and State Work by H. S. Conant. Addresses were made by Miss Bertha F. Vella on Primary Teachers' Equipment, Rev. Sherman W. Brown on Teachers' Responsibilities and by Rev. Alexander Lewis, Ph. D., on Tact and Con

THE house of Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass., the well known manufacturers of breakfast cocoa and other cocoa and chocolate preparations, has had uninterrupted prosperity for nearly a century and a quarter, and is now not only the oldest but the largest establishment of the kind on this continent. The high degree of perfection which the company has attained in its manufactured products is the result of long experience combined with an intelligent use of the latest methods. The full strength and the exquisite natural flavor of the raw material are preserved unimpaired in all of Walter Baker & Company's preparations, so that their products may truly be said to form the standard for purity and excellence.

### Cloud of Witnesses.

Most people are skeptical about the cure of Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and similar diseases, and this advertisement is intended for any "doubting Thomas" who is a reasonable person. Are you open to conviction? We know from thousands of letters (hundreds from readers of this paper, in which we have advertised for months) that Hyomei, the new and wonderful Australian "Dry-Air" treatment, comprised in

## Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit, by mail, \$1.00

relieves 99 out of every 100 people who try it, and cures 99 out of every 100 who use it conscientiously and according to directions. Here are the endorsements of living men and women whom you must believe - you can't help yourself.

Bronchitis.

Hon. Francis H. Wilson, Member of Congress from Brooklyn, writes:

Temple Court, New York City,
November 26, 1894.

My Dear Mr. Wyckoff: On your suggestion, I procured from your friend, Mr. Booth, one of his Pocket Inhalers. It has worked like a charm. The Bronchitis has entirely disappeared, and, thanks to you, is the first thing I have found in ten years that has given permanent relief. There is certainly a great field for a remedy having such merit.

Cordially yours, F. H. WILSON.

[The above is to the late W. O. Wyckoff, Esq., President Remington Typewriter Co.]

Colds. Boston, Mass., Jul / 30, 1895.

In my family of three we have used the Hyome and have been perfectly satisfied with the resul None of us have had a cold since we have had it, believe it is a great preventitive as well as a cure.

Rev. Stanley Searing, 10 Carter Street.

#### Loss of Voice.

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 1, 1895.
Booth's Pocket Inhaler works like a charm. The first inhalation gave relief. It is a blessing to humanity, and I am sorry it is not better known. I add my name to the "Pass-It-On-Society."

Sincerely yours,
Rev. J. M. Farrar, D.D.

Asthma. Deer Park Parsonage, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1895.
The Pocket Inhaler came Friday morning. Mrs. Honey had been suffering severely for three weeks daily with Asthma. As soon as the Inhaler came, she began using it, and after as-few inhalations, the Asthma ceased, and now, Tuesday, it has not returned. She has had this trouble since she was seven years old, and is now forty. We have spent hundreds of dollars in search of relief, purchasing everything we saw advertised.

Rev. George H. Honey.

#### Catarrhal Deafness.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 6, 1895.

Having been personally relieved from Catarrh through the use of an Inhaler charged with Hvomei, I take pleasure in recommending it most highly. Mr. H. H. Warmer, of Rochester, of Warmer's Safe Cure fame, according to his own statement, made in the presence of a friend of mine, Dr. Frank E. Howe, Bracdway, New York, has been cured of Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness of several years' standing through the use of Hyomei.

E. G. WYCKOFF, No. 209 Genesee Street.

Chronic Cough.

Manchester, Mass., March 26, 1895.
Inclosed find \$1.00 for Pocket Inhaler outfit. The one I bought of you for my mother did her a work of good. She writes me that her cough is complete ly cured. Success to you.

ABBIR J. GANNET.

Catarrh. Boston, Mass., April 20, 1804.

I had Catarrh for twenty years, and the last ten years (passed in this great establishment) I suffered fearfully. It extended to my throat; the base of my tongue was badly affected. I could not sleep with my mouth closed. I began using Hyomei in December, and in two weeks I was entirely—and now, after lour months and no return of the disease, the head of this firm, Mr. Eben D. Jordan, to indorse this statement. ELVINA E. B. GIBSON. Indorsed, EBEN D. JORDAN.

Consumption.

Buffalo, N. Y., August at. 1895.

In thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, I have never given my name in support of the proprietary remedy; for I have never seen one that proprietary remedy; for I have never seen one that I force with all my heart (profe askomel, which I indorse with all my heart (profe askomel, which I indorse with all my heart (profe askomel, which I indorse with all my heart (profe askomel, which I indorse with all my heart (profe askomel, which I indorse with all my heart (profe askomel, my heart (profe

Rev. J. M. FARRAR, D.D.

Hyomel is a purely vegetable antiseptic, and destroys the germs and microbes which cause diseases of the respiratory organs.

The air, thoroughly charged with Hyomel, is inhaled through the Pocket Inhaler at the mouth, and, after permeating the minutest air cells, is slowly exhaled through the nose. It is aromatic, delightful to inhale, and gives immediate relief. It stoos all spasmodic coughing instantly, clears the voice, expands the lungs, and increases the breathing capacity.

Pocket Inhaler Outfit, Complete, by Mail, \$1.00, consisting of pocket inhaler (made of deodorized hand rubber, beautifully polished), a bottle of Hyomel, a dropper, and full directions for using. If you are still skeptical, send me your address, and my pamphlet shall prove that Hyomel does cure. Consultation and trial treatment free at my office.

Kyomet Balm.—An antiseptic skin food for weak chests, burns, scalds, chapped lips, rough hands, frost bites, eczema, etc. Nothing has been used for the purposes named. Price by mail, 50 cents.

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## Unanimous Choice

The New York Morning Journal recently offered ten leading makes of bicycles as prizes in a guessing contest, giving the winners free choice of any one of the ten machines. The result was ALL of the ten winners selected

## Columbia **Bicycles**

The Journal accordingly bought ten Columbias, paying \$100 each for them, without discount or rebate. On even terms & few will choose a bicycle other than the Columbia

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Deautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hart-ford Eleycles is free if you call upon any Colum-bia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.



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Sample, 4 cents. Book free.
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#### WOMAN'S BOARD PRAYER MEETING.

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, JAN. 31.

Mrs. E. W. Greene read Gen. 32, directing attention especially to Jacob's prevailing prayer and spoke upon the calendar topic for the day: Prayer for those who are not interested in foreign missions. Prayer was mentioned as the chief means and many instances of personal experience were given where those present stated that they had received direct answers to definite prayers: the lost had been found, relief was found forthcoming, supplies had been received, books needed by a college student who had no money were supplied, business perplexities were made clear.

Among the methods used to win others interest these were mentioned: personal invitations to a missionary reception, influencing mothers through the children and, notably, the efficiency of the "cradle-roll," definite effort in behalf of an individual, inviting missionaries to address ladies' clubs, such experiment being fully justified by the interest aroused by Mrs. De Forest and others who have addressed clubs upon other topics than missions, but whose knowledge has been gained in missionary work and who are known to be closely identified with it. Successful classes in current events were mentioned as furnishing the opportunity to learn a great deal of the mission side of the world's work of today and as proving the prominent place which the development of missions has in any comprehensive view of what now transpires. Mrs. Judson Smith alluded to the close connection between the executive committee of the Woman's Board and its constituency and spoke of the letter which the committee has recently sent out (through the branches) to all the auxiliaries, with an appeal to each auxiliary member to "pledge herself to make an earnest effort to secure by April 1 as member of the auxiliary one woman hitherto not identified with the work of the Board."

A TRIP TO FLORIDA AND THE BAHAMAS.—A party for a grand round of travel in Florida and the Bahama Islands is announced by Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb, the date of departure from Boston being Feb. 13. These tourists enjoy the benefit of personal escort and attention throughout the entire journey. Atlanta is visited on the outward trip, and Washington, D.C., on the return. Excursions will be made on the romantic Ockiawaha and St. John's Rivers, and all the leading resorts in Florida are to be visited. The voyage from Palm Beach to Nassau will prove a novel feature of the tour. Full particulars of these charming winter trips are given in an illustrated circular, which is furnished free by Raymond & Whitcomb, 296 Washington Street, opposite School Street. Parties for Florida, omitting the trip to the Bahamas, will leave Boston



Pure! That's why the Ivory Comb is good for Baby. The soft hair and tender scalp should be touched only by a clean, delicate Baby Comb. We are the largest Ivory Comb cutters in the world. We make them with or without handles—in three grades of Ivory—called, 1st, Pratt Read—2d, American—3d, Saybrook. We will send you a pure Ivory Comb ot small size, together with a full description of our many varieties upon receipt of 8 cents in stamps.

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If your dealer will not supply you we will.

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#### Christian

#### Entertainments!

No church ought to be without facilities for furnishing pure recreation. With a Stereopticon the interesting places of the world can be shown; inspiring moral and temperance stories illustrated; humor made realistic; choicest statuary and artistic gems flashed upon the screen. Do you know of anything better? We don't. Write for free literature. Large illustrated catalogue

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I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste or smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.— Marcus Geo. Shautz, Rahway, N. J.

## CATARRH

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

#### BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING.

A large audience assembled in Pilgrim Hall last Monday morning to listen to the review of Dr. Gordon's book, The Christ of Today, by Dr. A. H. Plumb. After praising Dr. Gordon's literary style, vividness of imagination and command of language he said that the thought was often lamentably obscure. These writings set forth the Trinitarian view of the person of Christ, the Unitarian view of the work of Christ, which is declared to be purely educational and not at all redemptive this point the speaker claimed that Dr. Gordon goes far beyond most Unitarians of the ent, and quoted from eminent Unitarians in the past to prove that his views were more advanced than those of the original apostles of Unitarianism. He then stated that the book was Universalist in its teachings as to the result of Christ's work, thus setting aside the Bible, and in its treatment of the scenes of the last judgment absolutely contradicting the Master.

At the close of Dr. Plumb's remarks Mr. Walcott Fay moved that, as a matter of courtesy to Dr. Gordon, the committee be requested to secure a speaker of equal standing with Dr. Plumb to give a review in favor of the book. An amendment was offered to the effect that Dr. Gordon be invited to speak on the points raised by Dr. Plumb, but it was generally conceded that this would not be considered fitting by Dr. Gordon, and the whole matter was tabled.

A resolution protesting against the indignity offered Bishop Arnett last week was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Congregational ministers of Boston and vicinity, assembled in Pilgrim Hall Feb. 3, desire to express their regret at the spirit and the deed which denied to Bishop B. W. Arnett of the A.M. E. Church the hospitality of three leading Boston hotels, Bishop Arnett's elevated character and attainments entitle him to the highest consideration. Our hotels are not wont te demand any test on the part of their guests which he did not furnish. We can only infer that he was discriminated against because of his African descent. To say that such discrimination is dishonorable to those who make it is to put the case very mildly. We hope that it does not represent the Boston public. We emphatically declare that the indignity to Bishop Arnett utterly misrepresents our conception of Christianity, humanity, American citizenship and civil rights. And we do not see that any apologies can wipe out the dishonor attaching to the doers of this act. We most emphatically protest that the like should not occur again in Boston or in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

#### Men who Work Hard Need Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Taken at bedtime it brings sound, sweet sleep quiets the nerves and builds up brain tissue It's good for digestion, too-take a little after meals.

#### OLUBBING RATES.

For the convenience of our subscribers we have made arrangements with the publishers of some leading periodicals by which we can furnish them, in connection with *The Congregationalist*, at a reduced rate. The postage is prepaid in all cases. Subscribers may order as many of the publications named as they choose, at the prices annexed.

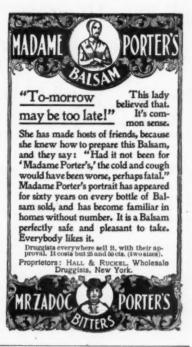
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t. Nich	las 2	60
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Let all who send to us for the above periodicals take notice that, after receiving the first number, they must write to the publication itself, and not to us, in case of any irregularity, or if they wish to have the direction changed to any other post office. The money which is sent to us for these periodicals we forward promptly to the various offices, and our responsibility in the matter then ceases.

"Never found an equal to Pond's" is the way J. R. Harrison speaks of Pond's Extract.

"CONGRESS IN SESSION."—A visit to Washington at this season is full of interest. The numerods important matters before the House and Senate insure a memorable session of Congress. Royal Blue Line personally conducted excursions to Washington leave Boston Feb. 19, April 3 and 15 and May 6. Twenty-three dollars covers transportation, hotel accommodations and every expense. For illustrated itinerary address A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington Street, Boston.





## THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. CONSUMPTION.

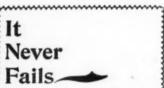
A scientific discussion of this dread disease, its cause, treatment and cure, by Dr. Robert Hunter, the father of inhalation and most eminent lung specialist of the day. After a period of research extending over half a century, Dr. Hunter explains his perfected discovery of a specific remedy for consumption, and proves its success not only scientifically but through the grateful testimonials of his patients, Dr. Hunter was for forty years the sole advocate of the germ theory of consumption, which is now accepted by the medical profession throughout the world as the only correct theory—thus establishing beyond doubt his superior knowledge of this disease. Readers of The Congregationalist can obtain Dr. Hunter's book explaining his treatment without charge, by addressing him at his residence, 117 West Forty-fifth Street, New York.



Our offer fully explained in The Congregationalist, Nov. 14, 21, 28.

NOTE.—We have examined the goods and premiums as described above, and know they will give satisfaction. We know the Company, have personally visited their establishment in Buffalo, have purchased and used the goods, and gladly say everything is as represented.—Epocroth Herald, Chicago.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.



to cure the most severe Coughs and all forms of Throat and Lung Troubles. It has stood the test of public opinion for thirty years and the continued and increased demand proves its value and popularity.

## ADAMSON'S Botanic Cough Balsam

More than 10,000 Testimonials

have been voluntarily sent, showing spontaneous and heartfelt gratitude for the miraculous cures it has effected.

Prices, 35 and 75c. a Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

·····

## HER FACE HER FORTUNE.

Good Looks Women's Strongest Attraction.

How to Have a Clear and Brilliant Complexion.

Here is the Secret of How to Look Your Best.

Women, since the beginning of time, have ruled by their beauty. It is at once their pride and their power. By the fascination of their beauty they attract and conquer. It is therefore a woman's first thought, aye, her first duty, to establish and maintain her beauty in its highest perfection.

All women are by nature beautiful. Beauty does not consist of regular features. Many of the most noted beautiful women of the world's history had decidedly irregular features. Beauty means attractiveness, and attraction is commanded by clearness of skin, pureness of color, brilliancy of complexion, vivacity of expression, sparkling eyes and rosy lips.

All these attributes of beauty must come from within the system. No external application, no face powders, washes or preparations can give anything but an artificial look. Beauty must first of all be natural; it must glow in the skin from within.

The reader's first thought is, how can I improve and maintain my beauty?

Easily enough. First and foremost, you must have good health. By health is not meant that you feel fairly well, you must get your nerves strong and vigorous, for nothing marks and lines the face like the worry of weak nerves; you must gat your blool enriched and pure, for it is the blood which gives that natural rosy glow to face and lips which no art can imitate. You must keep stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels in natural activity, for the sluggish action of these organs causes the skin to become dark, sallow, bilious and clogged with impurities and humors.

To do all these things, to keep the system in perfect condition, use that greatest of modern discoveries Dr. Greene's Newyurs blood and

with impurities and humors.

To do all these things, to keep the system in perfect condition, use that greatest of modern discoveries, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It will not only give you perfect health, but the beauty which you so strently desire. It will make your skin pure, clear and fair, your features full and plump, give you a brilliant complexion with rich, red lips, and put the glow of health and color into your cheeks.

To prove this to your complete satisfaction.

To prove this to your complete satisfaction, read these few of the vast number of enthusiastic testimonials received from grateful women who know from their parsonal experience the wonderful effects of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerveremedy on their complexions. Then follow their advice and example and you will be as pleased as you are surprised at the wonderful improvement in your looks.

Mrs. Mary Frances Lytle. of 2 Hunter Alley.

wonderful improvement in your looks.

Mrs. Mary Frances Lytle, of 2 Hunter Alley,
Rochester, N. Y., says:—

"I was very pale and delicate—had no
color. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and
nerve remedy and now I am well and strong,
my face is plump and cheeks red, and my
complexion pure."

Miss Alice Hopkins, of 632 So. Tenth St.,
Philadelphia, Pa., says:—

"There was an entire loss of healthy color
in my face. After taking Dr. Greene's Nervura
my system was toned up, the natural color
returned and the effect on my complexion was
most satisfactory."

Mrs. Wm. Bartels, 239 East 87th St., New

most satisfactory."

Mrs. Wm. Bartels, 239 East 87th St., New York City, says:—

"Dr. Greene's Nervura made a wonderful improvement in my health and that dark, sallow look left my face. My friends hardly knew me. I have gained in flesh and am like a different person."

Mrs. C. S. Allen, of 128 Pearl St., Portland.

Mrs. C. S. Allen, of 128 Pearl St., Portland,

Mrs. C. S. Allen, of 128 Pearl St., Portland, Me., says:—

"There was hardly any more color in my face and hands than in chalk. Dr. Greene's Nervura made me well and restored my natural color and complexion."

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, of 236 Hartwell's Ave., Providence, R. I., says:—

"My face broke out with pimples and I was almost giving up in despair when I got Dr. Greene's Nervura. Now I am well and strong, thanks to this wonderful remedy."

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless and is the discovery and prescription of the successful physician, Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

#### HOME MISSIONARY FUND.

I have been the recipient of your very valuable paper through the generosity of some friend's gift to the Home Missionary Fund. I am attil unable to subscribe for the paper. This is my third year in the drought belt. A part of two years' salary is yet unpaid. A family of seven to support, trying to keep two in college by their working for board. Only by your continued courtesy can I continue to have the help of The Congregationalist.

The publication of such letters as the above always brings a number of inquiries for the address of the writer. In a sense these communications are confidential, and usually we do not think it wise to comply with the request. Moreover, letters we print are only specimens of others received, and these cases, thus given publicity, are like scores of others who through this fund are recipients week by week of *The Congregationalist*. We repeat what we have said before. A second-hand copy of the paper to such workers is only a partial benefit, so much of the matter is of current value, and the home missionary, above all others, needs the best equipment for his work.

	equipment for his work.	
	Rev. G. L. Walker, D. D., Hartford, Ct\$10.	0
	Mrs. A. M. D. Alexander, Northfield 2.	
	A Friend, Pittsfield 2.	
	Miss M. A. Simpson, Somerville 7.	01
	C. E. P., Fort Logan, Cal 6	8
	Mrs. J. J. Abbott, Whitinsville 2.	00
	Mrs. H. A. Mansfield, Newton	01
	Mrs. B. C. Dudley, N. Guilford, Ct 2.	06
	Sabbath School Class, Claremont, N. H 4.	Ō€
	Ellen Gordon, Kendail Green 2.0	00
	M. B. Swetland, Chicopee Falls 2.	
1	R. H. Andrews, Brookline 2.	
١	Mrs. Wm. Hill, Eliot, Me 2.	
ı	Mrs. S J. Sinclair, Eliot, Me 2.0	
1	A Friend, Brockton	
١	W. H. Edwards, Watertown	
ı	F. S. Newcomb, New London, Ct 10.0	
ı	Mrs. W. F. Merrill, Brooklyn, N. Y 2.6	
ı	Addie W. Earl, Fall River 2.0	
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ı	H. P. Bliss, Providence, R. I 2.0	
1	Member of First Church, Chelsea 5.0	
ı	A Friend, Pelham, N. H 20	
ı	Mrs. E. Putnam, Philadelphia, Pa 2.0	
ı	E T. S., Bath, Me 2.0	
ı	Thank Offering, Nashua, N. H 2.0	
1	O. M. Hyde, E lington, Ct 2.0	10
1		

#### THE PASTORS' FUND.

ADDITIONAL NAMES FOR THE AMERICAN BOARD DEST.

Martin L. Berger, New York city.
J. Allworth, Oyid, Mich.
Henry Hetzler, Eureka, S. D.
B. F. Perkins, So. Coventry, Ct.
Edson D. Hale, Lincoln, tai.
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A. T. Perry, Hartford, C.
P. F. Barnard, by the aid of a friend, Dummerston,

Rev. P. F. Barnard, by the aid of a friend, Dummerste Vt.
Rev. L. G. Rogers, Buffalo, N. Y.
Rev. D. T. Fiske, D. D., Newburyport, Mass.
A Friend, Worcester, Mass.
A Friend, Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. T. A. Pharr, Rose Hill. Ala.
Rev. H. S. Barrum, Constantinople, Turkey.
Rev. H. G. Barrum, Constantinople, Turkey.
Rev. G. H. Daniela, D. D., Newton, Mass.
Rev. W. W. Jordan, Clutton, Mass.
Rev. W. W. Jordan, Clutton, Mass.
Rev. J. T. Otts, Grand Janetion, Mich.
Rev. Moses K. Cross, Waterloo, Io.
Rev. A. S. Parsons, Cherokee, Cal.
Rev. Lyman Whiting, D. D., East Charlemont, Mass.
Rev. W. M. Moore, Hartford, Ut.
Rev. R. Crawford, Clinton, Ct.
Total amount received, 81,567.

#### Marriages. The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

BROOKS—FAIRBANKS—In Springfield, Mass., Jan. 2s, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. T. Herrick, by Rev. C. M. Lannon, D. D., of Hartford, Ct., assisted by Rev. Theron Hawks, D. D., of Springfield, Frank Hillard Brooks and Ellen H. Fairbanks, youngest daughter of the late Col. Franklin Fairbanks, of St. Johnsburry, Vt. FOSTER—KNOWLTON—In Manchester, Feb. 2 by Rev. James E. Eman, Edward S. Foster of Boston and Jennie F. Knowiton of Manchester.

#### Deaths.

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, coiming eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

BROWN—In Utica, N. Y., Jan. 26, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., third president of Dartmouth College. Interment Wednesday, Jan. 29, at Hanover, N. H.
DAY—In East Derry, N. H., Jan. 13, Mrs. Harriet N. Day, aged 79 yrs., 9 mos. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

ode in the Lord."

DOW—In Cleveland, O., Jan. 21, at the home of her brother, J. H. Dow, Lacy E. Dow, formerly of Hampton, N. H. Miss Dow was the editor and publisher of her father's History of Hampton.

FOSTER—In Boston, Jan. 30, at the residence of his son.in-law, Rev. S. E. Herrick, John F. Foster of Quogue, Long Island, aged 85 yrs., 6 mos.

HOTCHKISS—In Sharon Valley, Ct., Jan. 22, suddenly, Frederick A. Hotchkiss, aged 65 yrs.

MOOR HOUSE—In Evansville, Wis. Jan. 20, Rev. Charles M. Moorhouse, a retired minister, aged 81 yrs., 3 mos.

M. Moorhouse, a retired minister, aged 81 yrs., 3 mos. PLATT-In Alton, Kan., Jan. 18, Rev. L. H. Platt, for merly pastor of the Congregational church of that town, aged 69 years.

ROBINSON-In Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, suddenly, of pneumonia and heart failure, Anna Sarah M. Robinson, beloved daughter of Sarah B. A. and the late Rev. E. W. Robinson.

KNOW T THAT BHOULD



a very remarkable remedy, both for IN-TBRNAL and BXTBRNAL use, and wea-derful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer Basure care for Seve Threat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Boued Complaints.

Pain-Killer 14 THE BEST remblements, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings questy and permanent reliain all cases of Braisses, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Bevere Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and
Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Saller, and
is fact all classes wanting a medicine always as
hand, and say to use internally or externally
with certainty of relief.

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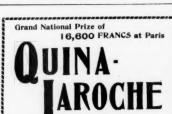
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BY EVERYBODY.

PRINCE IS a Medicine Cheet in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

AF No family can adred to be without this invaluable remedy in the about to be without this invaluable remedy in the about. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cest in dectors' bills.

Bewars of initiaties. Take none but the genuine "FERRY DAYM."





Possesses in the highest de gree the entire active properties of Peruvian Bark. Endorsed by the medical faculty as the best remedy for Fever and Ague, Malaria, Poorness of THE BLOOD, GENERAL DEBILITY and WASTING DISEASES; IN-CREASES THE APPETITE, STRENG-THENS THE NERVES and builds up the entire system.

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E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St.

## A Well-Attested Statement.

The Compound Oxygen Treatment by Inhalation has cured the most obstinate cases of disease and debility during the past twenty-five years. We have hundreds of testimonials from grateful pa-tients to its wonderful remedial power, and we are constantly receiving new eviden

We shall be pleased to furnish this proof to any who may desire it. If you will write us we will send you, free of charge, our book of two hundred pages, giving a history of our Compound Oxygen Treatment, with testimonials and records of surprising cures in many forms of disease. Home or

#### Drs. Starkey & Palen,

1529 Arch St ...

Philadelphia, Pa.

San Francisco, Cal. Toronto, Can.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. HENRY S. DE FOREST, D. D.

The life of this gifted and useful man was ter-The life of this gifted and useful man was terminated suddenly by a stroke of apoplexy on Monday, Jan. 27, at his home in Talladega, Ala. He has suffered for several years past by impaired health, but the end came as unexpected as it was sudden. Notwithstanding the pressure of ill health, he has devoted his energies of mind and body faithfully to the work assigned him.

Dr. Henry Swift DeForest was of Huguenot de-Dr. Henry Switt Derorest was of Inquestion secent, being the seventh generation from France, his ancestor, with other Walloons, reaching New Amsterdam (New York) in 1636. He was born in South Edmeston, N. Y., March 17, 1833. He entered and graduated with the class of 1857 at Yale College, and his theological education was obtained at Yale and Union Theological Seminaries. He was tutor in mathematics in Beloit College and in Latin at Yale. He was ordained at New Haven, Aug. 2, 1863, and served as chaplain in the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers during the Civil War. He was called to the pastorate of Plymouth Congregational Church, Des Moines, Io., Oct. 17, 1866, where he remained until October, 1879, when he accepted the call to the presidency of Talladega College, a position he has filled with great accept-ance to the day of his death. He was married Aug. 25, 1869, to Miss Anna M. Robbins, daughter of Rev. Alden B. Robbins, D. D., of Muscatine, Io.

Dr. DeForest was a man of fine personal presence, affable in manner, gifted as a speaker, a scholar and a man of practical affairs. His life has been varied, but in whatever position he has been employed he has soon won the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been assoclated. As president of Talladega College he has devoted all his powers to his work and has been successful in obtaining funds, and, if health had been spared to him, he could beyond doubt have secured an endowment for the institution. A good man has gone to his reward.

The funeral service was held at Sherburne, N. Y., Jan. 30, Professor Owen of Talladega and Rev. Messrs. William A. Trow and Samuel Miller officiating. The interment was at New Berlin, N. Y., the former family home.

#### REV. DANIEL S. TALCOTT, D.D.

Dr. Talcott died in Bangor, Jan. 19, aged eightythree. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 7, 1813; graduated at Amherst in 1831, at Andover 1834; was assistant instructor in Hebrew at Andover till 1836; was ordained pastor at Sherborn, Mass., Dec. 7, 1836. In 1839 he became professor of Biblical literature in Bangor Semmary, and held this position till 1881, when, on account of failing health and advancing years, he retired. He received the degree of D.D. from Waterville in 1853 and from doin in 1858.

Dr. Talcott was a rare scholar and patient teacher and will be remembered with affection by multi-tudes of graduates whom he influenced in the most critical period of life. His library contains books in about twenty languages, with all of which he was more or less familiar. He spent much time with his books and came to regard them with real and almost personal affection. He retained his interest in events, and especially in the literary world, and during the last few months read and discussed some of the most scholarly books with as much keenness, relish and discrimination as in years past. Those who knew him appreciated his gentleness, courtesy, warm sympathy and simple piety and will miss his companionship.

#### REV. WILLIAM H. EVANS.

Mr. Evans, who died Jan. 26, in Big Lake, Minn., was born in London, Eng. In 1863 he enlisted in the United States navy and served in the Civil War. Converted at a German evangelical meeting, he joined that body, prepared himself for the ministry, and for several years acceptably supplied churches of that sect in Ohio. His Congregational ministry began at Big Lake in 1892, where his work has met with marked success. Mr. Evans's career was a striking example of triumph over early sur-roundings and difficulties.

#### REV. DR. WILLIAM H. FURNESS,

Who died Jan. 30, was one of the most distinguished, as well as the oldest, of the ministers of the Unitarian denomination. He was born in Bos-ton in 1802, was graduated at Harvard in 1820 and was pastor of the First Unitarian Church in Philadelphia from 1825 till his death. After fifty years of service he became pastor emeritus. He was the oldest graduate of the Boston Latin School and the only surviving member of any class in Harvard up to 1820, though Rev. William H. Russell, who graduated six years later, was born in 1800.

GEORGE FREDERICK MAGOUN, D. D.

Few men have been more influential in any of the new States of the West, or longer active in public life, than Dr. Magoun. Born in Bath, Me., 1821, graduated from Bowdon in 1841, ordained to the ministry in 1848, he has been in Christian work in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa for more than half a century. He held pastorates at Shullsburg, Wis., Galena, Ill., and in Iowa at Davenport and Lyons. He became connected with Iowa College at Grin-nell in 1862, and was chosen as its first president in This position he held till 1884. Since then he has lived most of the time in Grinnell, where he died Jan. 30.

Dr. Magoun was a familiar figure in all national gatherings of Congregationalists. He was a corpo-rate member of the American Board, and till recently was one of the most prominent men on the platform of its annual meetings. He was strongly conservative in his theology, an able preacher, always welcome in his prime in the pulpits of the largest churches. His life work was done as pres-ident of Iowa College, where the memory of his wisdom, self-sacrifice and untiring energy will be more and more appreciated with the increasing age and reputation of the institution.

The world is running mad with the notion that all its evils are to be relieved by political remedies, whereas the great evils lie deep in the heart and nothing but religion can remove them .- Wordsworth, quoted by Professor Hunt in Bibliotheca Sacra for Jan-

Brown's Bronchial Troches are unrivaled for relieving coughs, hoarseness and all throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.

RHEUMATISM RELIEVED.—"My daughter has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given her a good appetite. I have also taken it for rheumatism and it has done me a great deal of good. I have also taken it for a cough and highly recommend it." Mrs. Annie Dunlap, 80 St., South Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS cure indigestion, biliousness

## Scolls Emulsion

looks like cream: flows like cream; tastes almost like cream, It feeds your strength as cream would feed it if you could assimilate it. You can assimilate Scott's Emulsion



### CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE.

#### A SIMPLE HOME TREATMENT OF UNEQUALED VALUE.

Administered by attaching an instrument to the flesh, which aids the system to take on Oxygen from the Atmosphere, to the utmost amount the system can use.

IT IS A TREATMENT OF THE BLOOD, and by purifying, revitalizing, and loading DISEASE, by removing its causes. It applies of necessity to all diseases as no other treatment ever has.

THE OXYGEN COSTS NOTHING, the price of the instrument being all the expense

"I sought the aid of a dozen of the best physicians I could find, but they helped me very little. I also tried Compound Oxygen thoroughly, and the Electric battery, but they helped me very little. On Dec. 17, 1891, I commenced using the Electropoise, and continued it about four months. During this time my disabilities were greatly removed. In the course of a year from the time I commenced using it I enjoyed almost perfect health, which has continued to this date. I have great faith in it."

REV. J. H. MANSFIELD, Athol, Mass.

FAnd Hundreds More.

#### NO HOME SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Call or send for Free Illustrated Circular, with Testimonials, Price List, etc.

L. A. BOSWORTH, 36 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON, MASS. GENERAL AGENT FOR THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

### \_arrabee's Rheumatic Liniment

is an old and valued remedy, which has enjoyed a constant patronage for over sixty years, proving its wonderful worth and efficacy in all painful diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Toothache, Lumbago, Backache and other aliments where pain is an attendant. Try it. For sale by all druggists or by mail, 25 cents.

WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO.,

Bultimore, Md., U. S. A.



U. S. Census for one year, 1880, reports
35,607 Deaths from

### Cancer. The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium,

An institution for the thoroughly effective and perfectly scientific treatment of Caneer, Tumors, and all malignant growths, without the use of the knife. We have never failed to effect a permanent cure where we have had a reasonable opportunity for treatment.

Book giving a description of our Sanatorium and the terms and references, free. Address

book giving a description of our salasonial asset treatment, with terms and references, free. Address DRS. W. E. BROWN & SON, North Adams, Mass.



AGENTS WANTED. Clergy and others in manu-ing, etc., districts apply. Nothing derogatory. Care P. O. 1871, New York.

# Without Question

## This Authority Must be Respected.

The State Chemist of Massachusetts, who has examined for the State Board of Health all the chief baking powders of commerce, says:

"The amount of leavening gas yielded by the Royal Baking Powder was greater than that given off by any other powder. The Royal was found also the purest of those examined, and contained no alum or objectionable ingredient. The Royal is unquestionably the best."

The market is full of low-grade baking powders, mostly made from alum, which are urged upon consumers by parties interested in the great profits which they yield. They are unwholesome in practical use, expensive, and should be avoided under all circumstances.

Baking powders sold, either wholesale or retail, at a lower price than "Royal," are almost invariably made from alum, and therefore of inferior quality and dangerous to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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Lightest Carriage, Universal Keyboard, Light and Easy Touch, Instantaneous Response.

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Excels in Manifolding Power, Beauty of Work, Durability, Simplicity, Portability.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO.
SOLE NEW ENGLAND AGENTS
147 Washington Street . . BOSTON

# Why use Pond's Extract? Why not something else? Because—

Dr. J. J. THOMAS says: "It is incomparably superior to any extract of Hamamelis I have ever used."

Dr. O. G. RANDALL says: "Nothing can equal Pond's Extract. I have tested others, and yours is four times as strong as the best."

Dr. J. C. MITCHIE says: "Pond's Extract of Hamamelis Virginica is the only reliable article I have found."

Dr. H. K. WEILER says: "The difference between Pond's Extract and so-called Witch Hazel is the difference between a cent and a dollar."

Dr. H. F. MERRILL says: "It is far superior to any I have used in strength and purity."

Dr. R. J. HARRISON says: "I have never found any extract equal to Pond's."

Dr. Powell says: "Hereafter I shall use no other than Pond's Extract."

And numerous others of similar purport.

No proprietary article on the market is so much imposed upon as Pond's Extract; but the poor quality of Witch Hazel being manufactured, and the poor results obtained by using it, are fast educating the public to buy the genuine article.—The Western Druggist.

And that's why.